

# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, SEPT. 7, 1889.

VOL. 52.

NO. 36.

## JACKSONVILLE.

### One of Alabama's Most Prosperous Towns.

Birmingham Age Staff Correspondence.  
[Republished.]

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., June 11.—

Your staff correspondent, Mr. Haden, wrote a good article for Jacksonville, after visiting the town and seeing it himself, but he did not overdraw the picture. God never did more for a country than he has for this immediate section. Rev. Mr. Lane, in a remarkable sermon last night, dwelt at length on the marvelous natural richness of this section and said it would be but a short time until the smoke of industrial establishments would obscure the heavens and the mountains would be dotted with cottages, and this fertile valley laugh with rich harvests to feed the teeming multitudes, for the millions were coming like grasshoppers to possess this golden land. He reminded the people of Jacksonville that they were not long to be permitted to enjoy the quietude of village life, with its God-fearing men and women; but that with population would come vice in every shape, and that it behooved the people of the town, while building their fine hotels, grading their fine streets and organizing their land companies in order to meet the coming tide of population, to look well to their moral condition at all times, and see that the morals of the town prosper with its material growth. This minister saw what all see who come here—scientists, newspaper men and all. A man cannot look at the physical geography of this country without being impressed with the fact that here nature turned herself loose and did some extraordinary thing. Situated but twelve miles north of Anniston, in the same valley and hugging the same mountain, the place is even richer naturally than that favored spot, and money and the enterprise of man can do as much or more for this place than has been done for that, and fortune just as large can be accumulated here by development as have been made there.

The State geologist, in one of his reports, says that at Jacksonville occurs one of the most remarkable deposits of brown hematite ore in the State. In beauty of landscape there is no comparison between the two places, yet Anniston evokes exclamations of delight from all who take in the natural beauty of her scenery from any one of the elevated points about the city. Here the valley is very much wider than at Anniston, and the view a hundred times more extended. At no point in the South has your correspondent ever seen more exquisite views or grander scenery. Your staff correspondent stated that the town could have water works from the mountains by natural gravitation. He did not observe that the town already had water works of just such character. Away up the mountain side, far above the highest buildings in the town, break out huge freestone springs which make brooks that flow through the valley and through the town on their way to the sea. Iron piping is laid from one of these to the town, about one and a half miles distant, and the cool water comes rushing down into the homes of the townspeople fresh from the spring and with tremendous pressure. There is no expense attached to this system of water works. It is perhaps the cheapest in the State, and can be enlarged indefinitely. There is a water supply rushing down from the mountain sides sufficient to supply a city of 20,000 inhabitants. Fire plugs attached to these water pipes thoroughly protect the property of the town from fire. In addition to this water supply a magnificent spring, flowing three million gallons per day, bursts from a limestone bluff in the very heart of the town and joins its waters with that of the mountain streams that come leaping and tearing down the hillsides to the town. Industrial enterprises here will never be taxed for water. In addition to the water furnished by the spring and the mountain streams, other springs and lakes abound about the town, furnishing water sufficient for a city the size of Baltimore. The municipal government has about made arrangements to turn the water works over to the Jacksonville Mining & Manufacturing Company, which will greatly enlarge them. It is the design of the company to offer free water to any manufacturing enterprise locating here. This, however, is a minor inducement compared to others that have and will be offered.

The "Iron Queen" hotel has all the modern conveniences, such as gas light in every room and hall, electric call bells, hot and cold baths, etc. It has 40 rooms and is three stories in height. The halls and every room are carpeted. There are two parlors, one on the first floor for

general use, and one on the second floor known as the ladies private parlor. An opening above the lobby to the second floor, similar to that in the Exchange at Montgomery, affords a full view of the lobby to occupants of the second floor. It has a first-class manager, and the hotel is run in first-class style.

The town of Jacksonville, besides being the most beautiful place in the State, with most charming and refined society, is the healthiest point in the State, as shown by report of the State health officer. This induces annually hordes of summer visitors, who crowd to town as long as people will take them in.

People who know the fine educational advantages, as well as its social and religious advantages, are investing in lots here for future improvement. The State has a fine normal school here, and in the graded schools attached a child may have fine educational advantages at nominal cost. Farmers throughout the county who know the resources of the town, and know that it is bound to grow until property is worth many times the value now fixed upon it, are laying lots as a matter of speculation.

If I were a mechanic in a town like Birmingham or Anniston and wanted to have a home of my own within reach of my means, I would much rather have a lot and locate my family in Jacksonville than in any of the towns mapped out by land companies near those towns, and why? In those settlements, on the ragged edge of a city population like Birmingham, there is little police protection, and no church and school advantages worth mentioning. Here a mechanic may place his family in a community where he knows health abounds (and that is a first consideration), and among people whose charitable and kind Christian women would look after his family if they should get sick. Here they would have all church privileges and school advantages. It is but a few hours run by rail from Birmingham here, and but a few minutes run from Anniston by rail. Your correspondent is induced to thus write about mechanics' homes here from the fact that he is informed the land company is receiving many inquiries from working men in Birmingham who are looking to Jacksonville for homes for their families. They are wise in their choice. At no point in the State can they secure a home at once so healthy with all the advantages possessed alike by city and country. Here they may have all they could get in Birmingham, and yet grow their own vegetables, in the soil here specially adapted to vegetable growth, which is half the living of a family. To the man of means, this place presents no less attraction. Here he may rear his family amid refinement and culture, and secure to his children the very best possible educational advantages. Jacksonville, like Talladega and Huntsville, has been long noted for its fine society and the culture and intelligence of its people. The three towns mentioned have given to the State and Nation many of its most distinguished men, and each has been a political power in the State, and is so today. A public spirited and enterprising man in Gadsden is wont to say jocularly that he has one boy who is bound to reach political eminence, for he was born in Jacksonville.

The foundations are being laid broad and solid for a large city, and so thoroughly is this being done that there will be any future trouble as to drainage, etc. It is costing a lot of money, but in the long run it will prove true economy. The people of Jacksonville are thoroughly united, and have firm confidence in the future of their town. There is not a single croaker in the town. They loyally sustain the land company, and very readily subscribe to all enterprises looking to the good of the town, without asking whether it will benefit the land company or themselves. Stockholders of the land company are to be found in almost all the Southern cities, and these are co-operating with the people of the town most heartily in pushing it forward. The officers of the company are men who have succeeded in everything they have yet undertaken, as they are succeeding in building a city here in this beautiful valley with iron mountains all around. Jacksonville has been christened the "Iron Queen" on account of the richness of these mountains in iron ores, and the title is well deserved. But iron is not her only source of natural wealth. Immense deposits of the finest cobalt, equal to that imported, lays just within the corporate limits, while beautiful variegated marble fills a range of hills lying parallel with the mountains and in the corporate limits. An Eastern marble firm are now considering the development of this marble. Limestones of the finest quality lies all under one's feet here. Baryta and lead are found in great abundance six miles west. Here or near here the red hematite and the brown hematite ore meet, both in lavish profusion. The brown hematite ores are very low in phosphorus near the town, where mined (being .007 per cent.) of phosphorus, and will make Bessemer steel. A company own here, near the town and along the

line of railroad leading into the town, within a distance of eighteen miles, inexhaustible veins of manganese, which has been analyzed by the Carnegies in Pittsburgh, and for which they have offered \$15 per ton. But they are not shipping. They are saving it for the great steel plant that is sure to be located in Jacksonville at some time in the future, when the world learns that steel can be made from Southern ores.

The land company is overwhelmed with enquiries from all kinds of manufacturing establishments in the North and East, as well from individuals, and all the indications point to a large influx of population from those sections, and the location of several very important industries here in the very near future. The town has, after long and patient effort and at much expense, at last got itself advertised and the rest will follow easily, the resources being here to show for themselves.

To sum the whole matter up, your correspondent can truthfully say, that it is his deliberate opinion that no place in Alabama, or in the South, presents so fine a field for investment as Jacksonville now does, considering the price of property and the brilliant future as surely awaiting the town as that the sun will rise over her rich mountains every morning and light up the prettiest landscape the delighted eye of man ever dwelt upon.

#### Rape at Fort Payne.

FORT PAYNE, Sept. 2.—Mrs. Lizzie Herrington, an estimable white lady, was outraged near here Friday night by a negro some 30 years old. Mrs. Herrington is a delicate lady 44 years old and has been an inmate of the Asheville hospital and been treated for two ovarian tumors; in one instance the stomach was laid open. The outrage may cause her death.

The story of the outrageous perpetration on the person of a lady so highly respected, is substantially as follows:

At 11:30 o'clock at night she was awakened, while lying in her bed in her sleeping apartment, by the laying of a hand on her corsage, and a voice, unmistakably that of a negro, exclaimed: "Be still lady or I'll kill you."

She struggled with the rapist, but finally was obliged to succumb to the demands of the villain. A few moments later the purpose he left through the rear window. A box just under the window casing showed the manner of his entrance and departure. It is plainly shown he was in stocking feet, as his tracks denote. Mrs. Herrington corroborates this statement, and says further he wore no coat or hat, and was a large man with a stubby beard. As soon as the negro fled, Mrs. Herrington alarmed her neighbors, and a searching party was instituted at once. The woods surrounding the beautiful valley where Fort Payne is located were scoured for the black rascal. As yet he has not been arrested, but suspicion unmistakably points to negroes in the immediate vicinity of her house.

The 10-year-old boy Charlie, who was sleeping with Mrs. Herrington at the time, is very much prostrated as well as the widowed mother. Mrs. Herrington's throat shows plainly the finger marks of the negro, and she is suffering the most acute pain from general causes. The people are very indignant at having this disgrace on their prosperous and pretty city.

#### To Cure the Taste for Liquor.

A correspondent of the New York Sun, in answer to the question, "Can any one give me a cure for drunkenness?" says:

"Indulgence in spirits after a while, which is longer or shorter according to the constitution of the person, produces irritation, inflammation and fever of the stomach, hence the craving for drink and the greater the fever the greater the craving. As spirits act also on the nervous system and on the brain, the nervous system becomes impaired and the brain weakened. Who can deny that a person ailing in these several ways is laboring under a serious disease? He has then no will power to exercise, because the seat of the will is in the nervous centers, and when these are impaired or destroyed, so is also the will power.

"Here is the cure: Let the person have within his reach a small vial of the best kind of Peruvian bark, and when the craving for liquor comes on him let him take a teaspoonful of tincture every two hours. In a few days the taste for liquor is destroyed, and destroyed while indulging in it, for tincture of Peruvian bark is spirit into which has been drawn all the substance of Peruvian bark. It is to be found in every drug store, but it should be of the very best.

"Peruvian bark is a tonic. It is also the best, if not the only, cure known for fever. It is from Peruvian bark that quinine is extracted, and, moreover, it is anti-periodic. It is by these three agencies that it destroys the craving for liquor. Any one wishing to be cured of that ailment can be cured in the way here described, but there are few drunkards indeed who wish to be cured."

#### A MARYLAND HERO.

Forty-Three Imprisoned Miners Rescued by H. F. Meems.

CUMBERLAND, MD., Sept. 1.—Forty-five men were at work in the Allegheny mine, thirteen miles from Cumberland, belonging to the consolidated Coal company, when the wall between it and the adjoining worked out Boston, or Zetna mine, gave way from pressure of water in the old mine. It flowed steadily in a strong stream over four feet in depth and there were grave fears for the men inside. Hours passed before any relief could be obtained by the men inside, and outside the deep concern of wives, children and loving friends were depicted on every countenance. Finally the water had subsided to a depth that would allow entrance to the mine, and H. F. Meems, the mining engineer of the company, started in alone in search of the imprisoned men, none of the outsiders being willing to venture. After wading through the water against a strong current up to his armpits and over an irregular bed, 1,500 feet he came to a group of forty-three men, who told him of a man and a boy being in a distant room. No one would go to their relief. He started on anew and finding the two placed the boy on his shoulders and bidding the man to follow turned back and joined the group. The men seemed terrified and without judgment. They declined to go forward until after much persuasion and then only after Meems had taken the lead with the child on his shoulders. Fortunately all escaped. The water was an accumulation of years and is still flowing at considerable depth, though with less force.

The loss to the coal company is said to be heavy. The full extent will not be ascertained until the water is entirely subsided. Meems' courage in entering the mine, his young spirit, and the hope and encouragement he gave the entrapped miners when he met them may be justly considered their salvation. He is certainly the benefactor of many a loving heart in homes that would be grief stricken, where widows' tears and orphans' cries would prevail in place of joyful and thankful heats.

#### Tanner and Watterson.

The severed editorial in the Courier-Journal concerning Corporal Tanner, which was transmitted by telegraph and published in many papers, has excited curiosity in regard to the nature of the remarks made by Tanner, which elicited Mr. Watterson's article. Below we give the offensive remarks of Corporal Tanner in his speech at Chattanooga. Concerning pensions Corporal Tanner said:

"Since I met you last I have been abused by the column. You are a parcel of thieves and burglars, and I am your leader. Henry Watterson, who was a rebel at heart without the heart to fight, has said in his paper and it is only one of the very many lies he has told that the size of the pensions the commissioners would grant would depend on his condition; that if he was sober he would give the boys \$12 a month, but if he was drunk, as he usually is, he would give \$24 a month. The only time I ever saw Watterson was in Washington, and he was very, very drunk then. They say we are bankrupting the nation, and yet Secretary Windom comes out with a report showing the surplus greater than ever. Every man who is paying taxes ought to be in favor of pensions. The money goes into every city, village and hamlet, and it is circulated like the blood in the veins of the body."

"I don't know how many foolish things the commissioner may do. I know he is human. They can hurt and scare and look, but they can't snitch his garments. There was a congress a few months ago, and by some things were promised to the surviving veterans and their widows. If these cases are to be falsified I know of one man who is mightily out of place in his office. The papers have been howling because the commissioner made a lot of cases special. They said there were 10,000 special cases, but when they investigated they found only 900. If I had the power I would settle these cases in forty-eight hours. There are 400,000 others waiting."

#### A Prohibition Town.

"So this is a prohibition town?" said a drummer to the landlord of a small local option town in Texas. "Yes, we don't allow any liquor to be sold if we can possibly prevent it; but sir, there are men in this town so utterly devoid of honor and principle that for twenty cents they will peddle out this liquid damnation. What do you think of such an unprincipled scoundrel?"

"It strikes me it is a mere matter of business. Where can I find that unprincipled scoundrel?" "I am the man. Follow me."

When the drummer returned his mustache was moist and he was out a quarter.—Texas Siftings.

#### PINE STRAW BAGGING.

In the Field to Down the Jute Bagging Trust.

Montgomery Advertiser.

"Here's something that will knock the jute trust into a cocked hat." "Somebody said that to an Advertiser reporter who was passing by the wholesale grocery store of W. B. Jones & Bros., Commerce street, yesterday afternoon.

"It was pine straw bagging. Fifty rolls of the new cloth had just been received from the warehouse and piled up on the pavement in front of the store.

"It is the first shipment of pine straw bagging ever received in Montgomery. It will meet all demands and help the cotton bagging to knock the jute trust out of the jute combine. "You never saw prettier cloth than that for wrapping cotton," said Capt. Wm. B. Jones to the Advertiser man. "I got fifty rolls in the first order, and it came in to-day. A roll contains the same number of yards as a roll of jute-fifty yards. It weighs 100 pounds, 5 pounds to the yard. I can sell it as cheap as the heaviest jute, which only weighs 13½ pounds to the yard."

"Right there the farmer comes in for a pick-up, doesn't he?"

"Well, I should say. The farmer pays only 10 cents a yard, two pounds, for this bagging, and when he sells his cotton for 10½ cents a pound he gets 21½ cents a yard for his bagging. Cotton bagging will cost him 12½ cents a yard and only weighs three-fourths of a pound a yard. You can easily see where the farmer gets in on pine straw bagging. I have already sold every pound of these fifty rolls and have ordered another shipment. I keep cotton bagging and jute for my customers, but I believe the pine straw cloth is going to win the day."

A large crowd gathered around to examine the pine straw bagging as it was brought by the drays and landed on the pavement, and the universal opinion among farmers, merchants, warehousemen and cotton buyers, was that it will answer every purpose as a wrapping for cotton.

Mr. F. B. Fisk, who represents Ralli Brothers of Liverpool, and buys more cotton than any one man in Montgomery, examined the pine straw goods and said he did not see how any objections could be raised against it. Mr. W. C. Day, the best cotton buyer in the city, expressed the same opinion.

The Advertiser man asked a prominent buyer if there was any doubt about the Cotton Exchange accepting it. He did not think there was any doubt about its acceptance anywhere. "We sent it to them last year. The truth is, if it was not for the color, you could not tell them apart. It is the best counterfeit I ever saw."

One most excellent characteristic of the pine straw bagging is that it will not burn. Several gentlemen standing around applied matches to it, but it would not burn. It is heavy and strong in texture, yet loose and "givey" enough to admit of rough handling with hooks without tearing. It will yield enough for the hooks to catch hold in the cotton, and relieve the bagging itself of the strain.

A roll of pine straw is exactly like a roll of jute, only the former is of a deep red, brick dust color, and is heavier. The texture is exactly the same, and except in the particulars mentioned can not be distinguished from the jute.

The bagging was manufactured in North Carolina. It is durable as well as acceptable and cheap, and if taken into general use it will enable the Southern people to establish new industries to utilize the products of our magnificent pine forests. It is probable that a number of pine straw bagging factories will be in operation in Alabama by this time next year.

#### A Remarkable Revival.

Out on the Georgia Pacific railroad, in Cleburne county, four miles from Edwardsville and Heftin, is a little church belonging to the order of Congregational Methodists called Salem. Last week a meeting of six days continuance closed there with thirty-one conversions and twenty-five accessions to the church. There were remarkable displays of the divine spirit in the saving of hardened sinners. Some were converted on the grounds around the house and many at the altars inside. The people shouted and praised God as in olden times. The people there say it was the greatest meeting ever known in that section of country. The preaching was done by Revs. F. W. and G. W. Vaughan, J. M. Buttram, W. O. Butler and J. Alden. The Congregational Methodists are a plain, pious, God-fearing and God-loving people.—Anniston Daily Press.

Common soda moistened with water and applied to a burn will alleviate the pain and prevent blistering. This is a cheap and convenient remedy and should be remembered.

There is anxiety expressed to see work commenced on the Blue Mountain Mineral Railroad. Anniston wants to have Jacksonville closer.—Anniston Hot Blast.

#### SELL NO COTTON.

The National Cotton Committee Advice Farmers to Hold Cotton.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 30.—The National Cotton Committee of the Farmers' Alliance has promulgated a resolution advising farmers to sell no cotton before September. September 28th is the appointed day when the authorized representative of each sub-Alliance shall meet the county Alliance to receive instructions from the National Cotton Committee.

The resolutions read as follows: Resolved, That the National Cotton Committee recommend that the farmers South sell no cotton during the month of September, except what may be absolutely necessary to meet obligations which are past due.

Resolved, That the National Cotton Committee invite the president of each sub-Alliance, Wheel or Union, or some person appointed by him to meet the president and secretary of this county Alliance on the 28th of September at the county seat, for the purpose of receiving instructions from the National Cotton Committee.

Resolved, That each state Secretary of every State be charged with the duty of placing this resolution immediately before their respective county presidents and charge all expenses of printing and postage to the National Alliance.

Resolved, That the farmers be urged to take special care in sheltering their cotton from damaging weather.

Resolved, That every newspaper in the South in sympathy with the farmers, are requested to publish these resolutions.

[Signed]

J. R. SLEDGE, Chairman,

Kyle, Tex.

A. T. HATCHER,

Grand Cane, La.

W. R. LACY,

Winona, Miss.

S. D. ALEXANDER,

Charlotte, N. C.

L. R. FEATHERSTONE,

Forest City, Ark.

L. DONALSON,

Greenville, S. C.

W. J. NORTHERN,

Sparta, Ga.

R. F. KOLB,

Montgomery, Ala.

H. B. HORTON,

#### IT IS NOT TRUE.

Cotton Does Not Change Clothes at the Compress.

The Troy Enquirer contained the following yesterday:

"What is that we hear about cotton buyers in the city of Montgomery, purchasing cotton wrapped in cotton bagging, taking it to the compress, having it unwrapped in jute, reselling the cotton bagging and realizing from 50 to 90 cents on each bale? It is said, some Montgomery man stated this as a fact in this city in the last few days. If it is so, farmers, members of the Alliance ought to refuse to purchase bagging once used, as the party who would engage in a speculation of that kind, is a worse enemy to the Alliance movement to down the trust, than the members of the trust themselves."

An Advertiser reporter called on Jno. C. Hurter & Co., for the purpose of getting down to the real facts in the case. Mr. Hurter read the enquiry, and when asked for a statement he said:

"There is not a word of truth in the report. All the cotton that comes to the compress in cotton bagging goes through and is turned out and shipped in cotton bagging. It all goes just as it comes. The buyers take cotton in cotton bagging without raising the least objection, and it is run through the compress and shipped to American points and to Liverpool with the cotton clothes on. I do not know who is responsible for that report, of course, but I do know that there is not a word of truth in it."—Montgomery Advertiser.

#### Why The Widow Was Crushed.

Chattanooga Times.

Speaking of widows marrying made me think of an incident that happened near where I lived way back in the fifties. I lived next to Dick Tolbert. He had five little brats. Dick went off hunting one day and shot his leg. It was mighty bad weather and at last the doctor had to cut off his leg to save his life. He lingered along for several months, and then died at last. I was there the night he died. His wife took on mighty bad. Some of the neighbors went to her to console her, but it did no good. At last I went to the seemingly heart-broken wife and told her that poor Dick was gone, and told her it did no good to "take on" so. "I can't help it," she said, and continuing, pointing, toward her children, said: "Just to think that these poor children will have to come under a step-father: It is more than I can bear."

Donald Murray Walker, a little boy in Mobile, while running with an open knife in his hand, stumbled and fell. The blade was driven into his chest, inflicting a very painful wound.

#### INGERSOLL'S LATEST.

The Infidel Pays a Tribute to a Dead Associate.

Robert G. Ingersoll, in delivering an address at the funeral of Horace Seaver, the freethinker, closed with the following burst of eloquence: "But he has lived his life." We should rejoice that he lived so long. In nature's course his time has come the four seasons were complete in him. The spring should never come again. He had taken life's seven steps; the measure of his years was full. When the day is done, when the work of a life is finished, when the good of evening meets the dusk of night, beneath the silent stars the tired laborer should fall asleep. To outlive usefulness is a double death. "Let me not live after my flame lacks oil to be the snuff of younger spirits."

"When the old oak is visited in vain by spring when light and rain no longer thrill, it is not well to stand leafless, desolate and alone. It is better far to fall where nature softly covers all with women, moss-creeping vine. How little, after all, we know what is ill or well. How little of this wondrous stream of catarracts and pools this stream of life that rises in a world unknown and flows to that mysterious sea whose shore the foot of one who comes has never pressed. How little of this we know; this struggling ray of light (twist gloom and gloom; this strip of land by verdure clad, between the unknown wastes; this throbbing moment filled with love and pain; this dream that lies between the shadowy shores of sleep and death. 'We stand upon this verge of crumbling time. We love, we hope, we disappear. Again we mingle with the dust and the knot intricate forever falls apart. But this we know, a noble life enriches all the world. Horace Seaver lived for others, he accepted toil and hope deferred. Poverty was his portion. Like Socrates, he did not seek to adorn his body, but rather his soul, with the jewels of charity, modesty, courage, and above all, with a love of liberty."

"Farewell, O brave and honest man! Your lips, between which truth burst into blossom, are forever closed. Your loving heart has ceased to beat, your busy brain is still, and from your hand has dropped the sacred torch. Your noble, self-denying or you. You were my friend and I was yours. Above your silent clay I pay this tribute to your worth. Farewell!"

#### The Wronged and Indignant Brother.

New York Graphic.

The Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, who is well known in the city of Baltimore, tells of an amusing episode of his first pastorate, which, by the way, was in a town on Long Island. "I was full of enthusiasm in those days," he says in telling the story, "and came near to believing myself a great preacher than I ever have since." This Long Island town to which I was assigned was considered ungodly; but with the optimism of youth I believed that my eloquence would soon reduce it to a state of innocuous virtue. Well, the day for my maiden sermon came around, and the church was well filled. I was never more eloquent than on that day, and before I got half through my sermon I felt quite confident of converting the whole town in short order. Just then I saw a tardy brother enter the church and weave uncertainly up the middle aisle. It required no second glance to see that, full as the church was that morning, he was still fuller. I was in hopes that he would quietly drop into one of the seats near the door, but my hopes were in vain.

"By walking up both sides of the aisle he gradually got to the front pews, right under the pulpit. It then occurred to me that I might prevent an unpleasant scene by addressing a soothing and pleasant remark to my backslider brother. So I said in sympathetic tones, 'I perceive that the brother is sick.' Perhaps if he were to allow the sexton to accompany him to the door he would speedily recover in the open air. I felt like congratulating myself on my diplomacy, but the 'sick' brother seemed to misunderstand my good intentions. Braiding himself uncertainly against a pew, and gazing at me with a look of pained and indignant surprise, he remarked in thick but audible tones: 'It's a wonder to me that this (hic) bad preacher' doesn't (hic) make 'em all sick.' This unlovely repartee made everybody laugh, and when I left the pulpit I had given up all thoughts of converting the town by my eloquent preaching."

A few days ago a deed of trust was filed in the county probate office, at Tuscaloosa, by Colonel Merriek for the Gulf & Chicago Railroad, whereby this road mortgages its corporate property, franchise, etc. to the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York, for the sum of \$9,375,000, for the purpose of completing, finishing and equipping the road and to issue and dispose of its bonds to that amount. President Merriek is filing this mortgage in each of the counties through which this road will run. He says the necessary money has been secured and the road will be built at once.—Birmingham Evening News.



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## LOCAL.

Miss Weems and Miss Brennan have each opened private schools for primary pupils.

Services will be held at St. Luke's Episcopal church Sunday at 11 o'clock. Notice will be given of night service if any will be held.

The Commissioners' Court has been in session the most of this week for the purpose of hearing parties whose taxes have been raised.

The catalogue of the State Normal School for the session of 1889-90 has been laid on our table. It is from the job office of G. H. Norwood, of Anniston, and is very handsomely executed.

The Oxford correspondent of the Montgomery Advertiser reports that the Choccolocco creek is being much injured by the establishment of ore washers along its bank. The fish are being destroyed and the creek is filling up from the sediment.

The town council has authorized an expenditure of seventy-five dollars on the Rabbit Town road leading over the mountain east of here. This, with the help of the local road workers, ought to put that important road in splendid condition.

The Farmers Alliance of Beat S had a meeting and picnic dinner at Asbury church Thursday. Dr. Groce was billed to speak there that day. We have had no particulars and do not know whether or not other speeches were made.

Rev. Mr. Patton, Presbyterian minister and Rev. Mr. Allen, Episcopal minister, are both at home again after their summer vacation. Mr. Patton went to Tennessee to enjoy his vacation and Mr. Mr. Allen went to Virginia to enjoy his.

Mr. C. D. Martin, of this place, went to the Anniston races and while there was tackled by a reporter on the News about the dummy. Mr. Martin said he had \$2,000 in it and if anybody in Anniston didn't believe it was going to be built and was willing to back his judgment, just and the party to him. This kind of argument raised the hopes of the reporter.

One of the amusing features of the debate of the colored Confederate veterans Saturday night was when Jim Walker was rapped to order for interrupting remarks while one of the speakers was telling what the Republican party had done for his race. "What! me not talk?" exclaimed Jim. "I will talk; you can't stop me; I'll have you to know that I am an old Confederate soldier."

The State Normal School opened Tuesday with one hundred and eighty pupils and the attendance has been increasing every day since then. It would be about fair to state that at this writing fully one hundred and thirty pupils have been enrolled, though we have not ascertained the exact number. Many more pupils from abroad are here than at any session before, so early.

An account of the colored Confederate Veterans re-union at this place last Saturday was sent to the Associated Press from here and was published in every daily paper in the United States. This re-union has consequently had a wider notice throughout the country, north and south, than any re-union held in either section this year.

The Farmers' Alliance picnic Tuesday at Peaks Hill was largely attended and the day was most pleasantly spent by all who attended. Dr. W. B. Groce, State Lecturer, Mr. L. D. Miller, President of the County Alliance and Hon. J. P. D. Hammond of this place made speeches.

The day following the farmers of beat 7 met to hear Dr. Groce and other speakers. Of this meeting we have had no account, but from what we know of the hospitality and sociability of the people of that section, we have no doubt but that it went off equally as pleasantly as did the meeting at Peaks Hill.

The prisoners in the jail made another attempt to break out a few days ago and came near succeeding. The jail is very insecure. It was built thirty or forty years ago, out of heavy stone, after the manner of that day, and was thought to be perfectly secure, but with any sort of appliances, prisoners remove the heavy stones without difficulty, and they are only kept in the jail by the most vigilant care. The jail built now have better ventilation, cost less and are perfectly secure. Calhoun will soon be out of debt. Her revenues are large. When the county gets in condition, a new jail should be built, after the modern plan, with steel cages, free circulation of air and wholesome surroundings.

## PERSONAL.

Gen. J. W. Burke was at home a few days this week. He spends most of his time at his coal mines in Walker county.

Col. Jno. M. McKleroy, president of the Anniston City Land Company, and Mr. W. A. Davis, secretary of the same, were in Jacksonville Thursday before the Commissioners Court in reference to the taxes of that company.

Dr. A. W. Jones and family and Mrs. L. W. Carlisle, of Selma, are in Jacksonville for the summer at the Iron Queen hotel.

Mr. Joe H. Privett, of Rome, has been stopping in Jacksonville the past few days.

Postmaster G. B. Randolph, of Anniston, was in Jacksonville Thursday.

Messrs. Rad Wilkerson, George Rowan and others went to Anniston Wednesday to the races, but were disappointed to find they had been postponed to the next day on account of the bad condition of the track.

Messrs. Jno. M. Caldwell, F. M. Hight, S. E. Noble, — Thomas, S. B. Brewer, I. Linski and J. D. Thompson, of Anniston, were before the Commissioners Court Thursday in relation to tax assessments.

Dr. C. J. Clark, of Selma, who is spending the summer with his family at Blue Mountain Springs, nine miles above here, was in Jacksonville the early part of this week among his many friends in this place. Dr. Clark was a resident of Jacksonville prior to his removal to Selma many years ago.

Mr. J. Bohanan, of the Presbyterian Theological College at Clarksville, Tenn., is visiting his schoolmate, Mr. L. G. Hames, at this place.

Miss Lizzie Hames, daughter of Hon. Wm. M. Hames, has gone to Anniston to take the position as book-keeper in Willson's dry goods store.

Rev. M. H. Lane has been holding a revival meeting this week at Alpine, Talladega county. Rev. S. R. Emerson has been holding a similar meeting in the northern part of this county.

Mrs. F. B. Gordon, of Columbus, Ga., has been on a visit to relatives here this week.

Miss Cora Crutchfield, of Chattanooga, is stopping over with relatives here a few days. She has just returned from a tour of Europe.

Mr. Henry M. Scott, of Decatur, Ga., is visiting relatives at this place.

Mrs. J. A. Gaboury has returned from a week's visit to relatives in Montgomery.

Mr. Henry Wyly left for Montgomery Wednesday night to accept work for the winter. He is a bright and enterprising youth and will make a success of himself in any line of business he may enter.

Mrs. Jno. M. Wyly and family and Mrs. D. F. Lowe and family, of Montgomery, who recently went from Jacksonville to Tate Springs, have returned to Jacksonville for the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. Wm. Crutchfield, of Chattanooga, is visiting relatives in Jacksonville.

Col. Jno. H. Caldwell went to Shelby county Wednesday night to deliver an address before the Confederate Soldiers' Association of that county.

A year old child of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Woods, died Tuesday.

## Colored Confederate Reunion.

Pursuant to notice the colored men of Calhoun who followed the fortunes of the Confederate army had a Reunion and barbecue in Jacksonville last Saturday. About two hundred colored people from different parts of the county attended. In the evening an interesting game of base ball was played. At night there was a debate, the question being "which has been the most benefit to the negro, the Democratic or Republican party?"

Rev. Jack Logan and Isham Woodworth took the Democratic side of the question and two colored men named Atkins took the Republican side. A jury of three was appointed with George Green as foreman, to decide upon the merits of the controversy. Both sides contested the issue for two hours, at the end of which time the jury unanimously decided that the Democratic side of the question had been presented. All parties had been present, and the judges were Republicans. Several white gentlemen went out to hear the debate and were both interested and amused. Rev. Jack Logan is a prominent Republican, but he presented the Democratic side of the question most forcibly and with an air of sincere conviction. The debate will probably be repeated at a future time. The disappointed parties are not well satisfied with the result. When the colored people once begin to look at both sides of the question dispassionately, they will be bound to come to the conclusion that the Democrats of the South have done about all for them that has been done worth mentioning.

A permanent organization of the Colored Confederate Veterans was effected and officers elected. In the future they will have their re-unions.

## STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The Farmers' Alliance Manufacturing Supply Company, of Alexandria, Ala., will hold a meeting on Sept. 20th, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company. By order of the President. R. BOWLING.

H. C. WEAVER, Sec.

## Lottery Notes.

We have had a fine meeting at Ten Island church and I believe it accomplished a great deal of good. It has warmed up some of the old members that had grown cold. The preachers did some good work.

We are blest with good crops, as good as the land will make. Corn buyers will be scarce next year. Now if we had good roads so we could go to market with our crops, we would be a happy people.

Our apportioners are good clever fellows but they do not look after the roads as they should. The Talladega and Gadsden road from the Jacksonville road to Whisenant's Gap is almost impassable. There has been one day's work on it within the last twelve months. A few days work would make it a good road.

The Alliance is growing and will not use jute bagging.

## FARMER.

## Married in Calhoun.

Will Young, and Margaret Lester, Jordan Fouse, and Celia A. Hanna; Doss Dickerson, Annie Teague. W. O. Grant, and Emma Pearce. C. D. Giddens, and Ella Chapman. W. L. Little, and Ida Anderson. Thos. Pentecost, and Mollie Phillips.

Rufus A. Alexander, and Mattie T. Martin.

Presley Carger, and Emma Coker.

LOST.—A small leather valise, tan-colored, on the road between Anniston and Jacksonville on Thursday morning 5th inst. The finder will be rewarded by returning the valise and contents to Jno. M. McKleroy, Anniston, Ala.

For Sale—Fine yoke of oxen for sale cheap. Apply to ROBERT ADAMS, Jacksonville, Ala.

## GOV. GORDON ACCEPTS.

As General of the United Confederate Veterans—He Calls for Organization.

ATLANTA, Sept. 3.—Governor Gordon issues an address to the United Confederate Veterans Association, organized at New Orleans on June 10, accepting the position of "general," to which he was elected. The address concludes as follows:

"I call upon you, therefore, to organize every state and community where ex-confederates may reside to rally to the support of the high and peaceful objects of the United Confederate Veterans, and move forward by the power of organization and persistent effort until your beneficent and christian purposes are fully accomplished."

[Signed] John B. Gordon, General. The general's staff will be announced in a few days and directions given as to the methods of organization and of admission to the assembly.

## THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Forney's Wishes Will be Carried Out—Personal and Otherwise.

Special Cor. Montgomery Advertiser.

OXFORD, Ala., Sept. 4.—From all indications there are about one dozen gentlemen in this district who are "broken out" with the "Congress fever"—brought on in each case through exaggerated rumors of Gen. Forney's physical decline. The Old War Horse in addition to an iron will, has a powerful constitution, and is by no means seriously burdened with age. He only became a little jaded by overwork. They deceive themselves who calculate upon his certain retirement after this Congress. This district will wait to hear what Forney's wishes are in the matter, and then make haste to comply with them. There are multitudes in Alabama who deem a term in the United States Senate as a fitting finale to his long and honored political career. He is eminently deserving of so exalted a place.

## Negro Tramps Make Indecent Proposals to a White Girl.

MONTEVALLO, Sept. 4.—This morning at 10 o'clock two negro tramps made indecent proposals to the daughter of Mr. Joe Johnson, a very respectable citizen who resides five miles northwest of this place. The young lady was alone, and when she screamed for help the negroes cursed and abused her and then fled. The neighbors were aroused and pursuit commenced, the negroes were captured in this place this evening. Public feeling is so much inflamed by the recent occurrences in Montevallo it is feared they will be lynched.

## Alliance Appointments.

FRANCIS, ALA., August 19, '90.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—Please publish the following appointments for our State lecturer, Dr. B. W. Groce, who wishes to lecture the Alliances on the following dates:

Sulphur Springs—Monday, September 2, at 10 o'clock.

Peaks Hill—Tuesday, September 3, at 10 o'clock.

Hollingsworth—Wednesday, September 4, at 10 o'clock.

Asbury—Thursday, September 5, at 10 o'clock.

Central, (Weavers)—Friday, September 6, at 10 o'clock.

Nances Creek—Saturday, September 7, at 10 o'clock.

## Very Resp'y,

H. L. WHITESIDE,

Sec'y. C. F. Alliance.

"Haemetack," a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale by W. W. Gardner.

## Rheumatism and Catarrh.

Rheumatism and catarrh are both blood diseases. In many severe cases they have yielded to treatment with B. B. B. (Bottic Blood Balm), made by Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., Write for book of convincing proofs, sent free.

R. P. Dodge, Atlanta, Ga., says: "My wife had catarrh and nothing did her any good. Her constitution finally failed and poison got into her blood. I placed her on a use of B. B. B., and to my surprise her recovery was rapid and complete."

W. P. McDaniel, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I was much emaciated and had rheumatism so bad I could not get along without crutches. I also had neuralgia in the head. First class physicians did me no good. Then I tried B. B. B., and its effects were magical. I cheerfully recommend it as a good tonic and quick cure."

Mrs. Matilda Nichols, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "I had catarrh six years and a most distressing cough, and my eyes were much swollen. Five bottles of B. B. B., thank God! cured me."

John M. Davis, Tyler, Texas, writes: "I was subject a number of years to spells of inflammatory rheumatism, which six bottles of B. B. B. thank heaven, has entirely cured. I have not felt the slightest pain since."

His name is R. J. McKinney; his residence is Woodbury, Hill county, Texas, his statement May, 1889: My little son was cured by S. S. S. of bad sores and ulcers, the result of a general breaking down of his health from fever. He was considered incurable, but two bottles of Swift's Specific brought him out all right.

Mr. John King, of Jackson, Miss., says that he was cured of rheumatism in his feet and legs by taking Swift's Specific. This was after he had tried many other remedies, both internal and external, and paid many doctor bills.

Swift's Specific has saved me years of untold misery by relieving a partial paralysis in my left side. This was after I had been treated by the best physicians in St. Louis and Chicago. The trouble was caused by some derangement of my blood, which has been corrected by S. S. S. T. A. Sheppard, Sherman, Tex.

B. O. Gillett, of Purdy, Mo., says Swift's Specific cured him of Eczema on his limbs and body. He took only two small bottles.

## FRESH LOCALS.

From the Pen of Our Busy Merchants.

We are agents for the "Nickel Ante" cigars. Guaranteed to be clear Havana filled.

ROWAN, DEAN & CO.

"Nickel Ante" cigars at ROWAN, DEAN & CO.

The name indicates the price. So try a sample of the "Nickel Ante" cigar for 5c. at ROWAN, DEAN & CO.

Nick, Nickel, Nickels.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. Sold by W. W. Gardner.

Ah, there, my size? Boys, your sweet hearts will not love you if you do not smoke "Nickel Ante" cigars, for 5c. at ROWAN, DEAN & CO.

Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures Consumption. Sold by W. W. Gardner.

War with Germany, it's all a mistake. But Rowan, Dean & Co. are still having an elegant trade on the "Nickel Ante" cigar, sold at 5c. Try a sample.

Catarrh cured, health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cent. Nasal Injector free. Sold by W. W. Gardner.

Why pay 10 cents for a cigar when you can purchase the "Nickel Ante" cigar for 5 cents at ROWAN, DEAN & CO.

Hark! Listen! 'Tis whispered on the street corners of Jacksonville, Ala., that Rowan, Dean & Co. are having immense sales on the "Nickel Ante" cigar. 'Tis guaranteed clear Havana filled. Sold strictly for 5c. each.

Shiloh's catarrh remedy—a positive cure for catarrh, diphtheria and canker-mouth. For sale by W. W. Gardner.

Judges, Lawyers and Physicians highly recommend the "Nickel Ante" cigar as the only promoter to happiness. For sale for 5c. at ROWAN, DEAN & CO.

For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. Sold by W. W. Gardner.

That hacking cough can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. Sold by W. W. Gardner.

Are you made miserable by indigestion, constipation, dizziness, loss of appetite, yellow skin? Shiloh's vitalizer is a positive cure. Sold by W. W. Gardner.

## WOOL CARDING.

Having remodeled our carding machine and put on new clothes, we are prepared to card wool in the best and cheapest style.

Terms for Carding—Every fifth pound of wool or seven cents cash.

H. J. & Jno. A. Cobb.

aug24-3t

## R. H. MIDDLETON & CO.,

Has Just Received a Beautiful Line of

Tricots, Henriettas, Dress Flannels, Cassimeres, Plushes, Silk Velvets, Velveteens, Woolen Dress Goods, Hosiery, collars and cuffs, Bleached and unbleached Domestic, Nice line Underwear, The prettiest line scarfs, And 4 in hand Ties, Jeans 10c to 75c per yard, Corsets 40c to \$1.50, Hats! Hats! Hats!

Tobacco, Cigars, Snuffs, Tin Ware, Brooms, Buckets, Soaps, Canned Goods, Writing Material, Starch, Pearlina, Bluing, Kerosene Oil, Butter, Eggs, Teas, Baking Powders, Copers, Blue Stone.

Call Early and Secure Bargains.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

R H Middleton & Co.

## AT COST.

For the next Thirty Days I will offer for Sale,

## AT COST

the entire Stock of Thos. R. Ward (both stores) consisting of

Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hardware and Groceries.

Special Inducements in Job Lots.

All parties indebted to T. R. Ward are notified to make immediate payment.

H. F. MONTGOMERY, Assignee of T. R. Ward.

Jacksonville, Ala., Aug. 27th, 1889.

## J. J. SKELTON,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE, STOVES

AND

UNDER TAKER'S

GOODS,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

Furniture and Stoves sold on installment plan.

## Crisp Comments

—ON—

Current Questions.

From the tenor of the clothing Advertisements one reads now-a-days one would imagine—if one didn't know the exact reverse was the case—that

## "Clothiers" and "Philanthropists"

had become synonymous terms.

They tell you they are selling \$25.00 suits for \$12.50, \$20.00 suits for \$10.00, \$15.00 suits for \$7.50—or some relative cuts from original prices. Something wrong SURE. Either their original prices were exorbitantly high, or their sophisticated statements pay but scant tribute to the peoples' intelligence. Don't like such a state of things—NOT BECAUSE IT HURTS OUR BUSINESS—on the contrary—thinking people all come here and buy—but because it shows a lack of confidence between BUYER and SELLER—it shows a tendency to do business on the wild western plan—wrong—it's wrong. Take the people into your confidence—tell them the naked self-evident truths, and "our Dukedom to a penny," you'll find it best in the long run. When "The Famous" advertises a \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00 or \$20.00 suit, you can rely on it that it is worth every Dollar we sell them for. Should you or "your folks" think to the contrary don't hesitate to send them back to our Establishment where your purchase money awaits you without questioning, providing they are not soiled.

## THE FAMOUS

One Price House,

Noble and Tenth Streets,

Anniston, Ala.

## Lower Prices

AND

Increased Attractions

FOR

CLOSE BUYERS

AT

RANDALL'S.

Look at these Samples.

Rose jars, 75 cents to \$2.

Pot Pourri, or Japan rose leaves, to fill rose jars, only 65c per box.

Brass crumb trays and scrapers only \$1.

Mauny Lemon squeezers, best in the world, reduced to \$1.50 per doz.

The best spectacles in town for \$1. Good steel nose glasses for 50c.

Solid gold spectacles and nose glasses for \$5.

Big stock of jewelry at all prices, cheapest to best.

A fine stock of table and pocket cutlery at lowest prices.

Waterbury Watches \$2.50.

Swiss Watches \$10.

American Watches \$10.

Gold filled Watches, ladies' and gents', \$15.

Nickel Clocks \$1.25.

Nickel alarm Clock \$1.50.

One Day Walnut Strike Clocks \$2.25.

Eight Day Walnut Strike Clocks \$4.00.

Silver Plated Teaspoons per set 60 cents.

Silver Plated Tablespoons per set \$1.25.

Silver Plated Knives per set \$1.25.

Silver Plated Forks per set \$1.25.

Ten Cups and Saucers per set 20 cents.

Tumblers per set 20 cents.

Goblets per set 25 cents.

Bowls and Pitchers 75 cents.

Handsomely decorated China cups and saucers \$1.00 per set.

Fancy banded and colored tumblers very stylish, one dozen in a box, from \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Jelly glasses and Mason's fruit jars at bottom prices.

Decorated dinner sets from \$15 to \$30.

Decorated tea sets from \$4 to \$8.

Decorated chamber sets from \$4.50 to \$24.

For most light with least oil, use the Rochester Triple Burner. Old lamps fitted with these burners for 75 cents.

A big stock of library and hall lamps, very handsome, at from \$2.50 to \$15.

Glass stand lamps from 20 cents to \$1.50.

The Rochester lamp is the best and the best next. Big stock of both at New York prices.

The best and safest kitchen lamp for 50 cents.

Scolltop chimneys all sizes 5c. each.

The Ross Patent Refrigerator is the only guaranteed dry cold air refrigerator manufactured. If you want the best at the lowest price, don't fail to examine the "Ross" before buying.

A few 4qt. ice cream freezers, Gooch's Peerless, for \$3 each. Your last chance to get a freezer of this kind at the price.

A big stock of J. & G. Meakin's Ironstone China, my own importation; cheaper than ever before offered in this latitude.

New Goods received daily.

Country dealers supplied at wholesale prices.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by first-class workmen and satisfaction guaranteed by

R. O. RANDALL,



## HOW IT FEELS TO BE A FOOL.

Socrates Smith Relates His Experience, and It Will Interest Everybody.

Now that I have in some measure recovered, I propose to give my experience for the benefit of the public. In writing on the subject I feel that I have the sympathy of all my readers, for they are all touched with the feeling of my infirmity.

It was in my boyhood that I first felt the symptoms of the malady. My family and friends had tried hard to quarantine me against it, but with out avail. Like yellow fever, it does not depend upon contact with infected persons, and the most stringent regulations against associating with the afflicted were futile.

I well remember the day when the dreaded disease laid hands on me. My uncle was at our house, and he was telling us how all boys had to go through the fool stage, and how some of them got through safely and some of them didn't.

As we talked he looked upon me with an expression of profound sympathy and deep solicitude, and I could see that I was in my mind. Finally I became so restless under his insinuating glances that I could stand it no longer.

"Uncle," said I, "how old is a boy when he goes into the fool stage?"

"How old are you?" said he.

"Fifteen last month."

"That's just about the age," said he, looking solemn.

This was too tantalizing, and I resolved to know the worst.

"Uncle," said I again, do you think I am in the fool stage?"

He surveyed me critically for a moment, and then, with a solemn face replied:

"I hardly think you have been through it."

The air suddenly became oppressive, and I thought I would drop through the floor. I felt my self seized by a great uncertainty. Like one taken with the yellow fever, death seemed to confront me, and I thought of making a will, when I suddenly remembered that I had nothing to will. After the first crushing sense of hopelessness had worn off I recovered my presence of mind sufficiently to ask:

"Uncle do you think I will get through the fool stage?"

He looked at me compassionately and his face was exceedingly sorrowful. For some moments he regarded me, for he was too honest to deceive me as to my true condition.

Finally a hopeful expression came into his face and he reassured me by saying:

"With very great care and attention, Socrates, I think you may pull through."

I was too far gone to notice that the with laughter, though they stifled the sound of it to keep from hurting my feelings. Looking back from this distance of time, I can hardly recall the vagaries through which I passed.

I am quite sure that I never went to the lunatic asylum, or killed anybody, or put logs on the railroad track. I was not a vicious fool, and I am satisfied that I never had as bad a case as many of my neighbors, but from what I can learn, I was a very sick man.

Finally I came to myself, but I was very much exhausted, and my convalescence was long and painful. About this time my disease was complicated by a sentimental attack which came near proving fatal. For a time I was delirious, and they say I talked very strangely while I was out of my head. I will never know just what grotesque things I saw, for the principal witness was somewhat affected herself and I am not sure that her testimony could be relied on.

Finally, however, I recovered from this relapse and was able to make some progress. The most distressing thing at this stage was my ravenous appetite for solid food and my utter inability to digest it. Gradually, however, I was able to take a little nourishment and at last was able to be up and about. Since that time I have never had such a severe attack, although there are times when I can feel the old symptoms. I was very easily disappointed to find that my physician could give me no assurance that I would ever be subject to the disease again. All he could say was that I would not be in so great danger and that considering the extraordinary fatality of the epidemic I ought to be very thankful that I escaped alive.

In conclusion, I will subjoin a few simple remedies which, though not complete protection against the disease, will have a tendency to moderate its virulence, and in some cases of very strong constitution may, perhaps, ward off entirely if taken in time.

1. Fumigate your intellect at frequent intervals with common sense.

2. Avoid all alcoholic stimulants; they always intensify the effect of the disease, and if used to excess render recovery well nigh impossible.

3. Do not try to reform the world until you are sure the world cannot reform you.

4. Try to believe that the state is safe.

5. Never attempt to kill time; he's a better man than you are, and you will always get the worst of it.

6. Make up your mind that there is room in the world for you and your enemy.

7. Never let a vacuum occur in your head; the devil will fill it with fool notions.

8. When you have observed these directions, I will tell you what to do next.

## THEY'LL TAKE COTTON BAGGING.

The Bremen Cotton Exchange Writes a Strong and Encouraging Letter.

Yesterday the New Orleans Picayune published a letter from the Cotton Exchange of Bremen, Germany, to the New Orleans Cotton Exchange expressing the willingness of the former institution to assist the producers of cotton in America in their efforts to establish a new covering for cotton.

The following is the letter:

To the New Orleans Cotton Exchange:

GENTLEMEN—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your valued favor of the 23rd of May, inclosing your circular, entitled "Cotton Bagging," the contents of which have had careful attention.

The committee of the Bremen Cotton Exchange has no objection to present to the proposed introduction of a new covering for cotton bales made of cotton itself, provided, that thereby, through the adoption of a heavier stuff a bagging may be secured which will completely cover the bale, and besides protecting the cotton against country damage, decrease the risk from fire, an end which is unquestionably desirable.

Last season several styles of bagging were used, the character of some of which was not altogether satisfactory, but this committee does not doubt that you will be successful in securing a covering which will meet all requirements as regards durability and strength, in which case the new covering would be gladly welcomed as a great improvement.

According to your communication, the new bagging will be over 2 per cent. lighter than the old, and its introduction is, therefore, likely to meet with difficulties, while cotton continues to be sold by gross weight without regard to the weight of bagging used. It becomes necessary, therefore, to secure the adoption, as far as possible, of the "actual tare" rule in selling American cotton.

As long, however, as this rule is not generally recognized, it would seem advisable, in the opinion of this committee, to make a distinction between the lighter and heavier covering when offering cotton C. I. F., by, for instance, allowing only 4 per cent. for loss in weight on the cotton covered bales, while deducting 6 per cent., as at present, on those wrapped in the heavier material now in use.

As soon as this committee shall be advised of the adoption of the proposed changes, it will not fail to lay the matter immediately before the members of the Exchange, and acquaint you promptly of their decision on the subject of altering or amending the form of contract now in use.

Very respectfully,

G. B. BRAUER,

President.

Commenting on the letter the Picayune says:

Unlike the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, which recently announced its unwillingness to permit any departure from the old rule covering the Bremen institution has taken a wide and business-like view of the matter. It recognizes the fact that the producers have the best right to determine the kind of covering that is to be used for their crop, and all that is demanded, is that the proposed covering be sufficiently strong to protect the staple and guard it against the risk of fire.

The Bremen institution also admits the propriety of the claim that if a light covering is used a less allowance for tare should be made. In fact it commits itself openly and unequivocally to the theory of "actual tare," a point that the cotton planters and the merchants representing them have been contending for as the only permanent solution of the bagging problem.

The importance of this action of the Bremen Exchange will be better understood when it is explained that it is the most important cotton authority on the continent of Europe and is likely to control the action of all cotton centers outside of Great Britain.

As the continent now consumes nearly two million bales of American cotton, the action of the Bremen Exchange is most important, and promises to be the entering wedge that will disrupt the entire opposition to cotton bagging.

Wash Cantey, of Cullman county, who has been supposed to be dead for the past twenty-seven years, created quite a sensation by suddenly returning to Cullman the other day. He was captured in 1862 and sent to a Federal prison in Indiana, since which time nothing had been heard of him except his wife received some of his personal effects during the same year, together with a note in which the writer stated he was dead. Mrs. Cantey then married a Mr. Deansly, by whom she had several children, all of whom are grown. Mr. Cantey offers no explanation in regard to his absence except that he did not suit him to return. He called on his widowed wife and the villagers are anxious to know what the result will be.

John Prewitt was arrested in Birmingham on Tuesday charged with making counterfeit money and was committed for trial before the United States courts.

Sixty miners, mostly negroes left Birmingham on Monday afternoon for Mexico, where they go to work in a coal mine in one of the interior States of the Republic.

## What a Farmer Says.

A very old Virginia farmer gives to the editor of the Southern Planter the rules that have invariably governed his actions. They have always made him independent, and carried him through entirely without hard time, mortgage or debt.

1. One acre of land, well prepared and well cultivated, produces more than two which received only the same amount of labor used on one.

2. One cow, horse, mule, sheep or hog, well fed, is more profitable than two kept on the same amount necessary to keep one well.

3. One acre of clover or grass is worth more than two of cotton where no grass or cotton is raised.

4. No farmer who buys oats, corn or wheat, fodder and hay, as a rule, can keep the sheriff away from the door in the end.

5. The farmer who never reads the papers, sneers at book farming and improvements, always has a leaky roof, poor stock, broken down fences, and complaints of "bad seasons."

6. The farmer who is above his business and entrusts it to another to manage, soon has no business to attend to.

7. The farmer whose habitual beverage is cold water is healthier, wealthier and wiser than he who does not refuse to drink—EX.

A Double Lynching.

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 2.—Two negroes were lynched at Montevallo Saturday night for murder and robbery.

Last Friday night a store at Montevallo was broken open by burglars. Mr. John Lawrence, a clerk in the store heard the noise and opened fire on the burglars. The fire was returned and Lawrence was shot dead, a bullet from a Winchester rifle passing through his heart. Saturday two suspicious looking negroes were arrested near the town and one of them finally confessed the crime. Both negroes were hung to a limb within fifty yards of the scene of their crime.

J. P. Burns, who claims to be a high tariff democrat, has been appointed postmaster at Talladega.

STATE NORMAL

COLLEGE,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Next session opens Tuesday Sept. 3rd. For catalogue address

C. B. GIBSON,

Jacksonville, Ala.

B. G. MCLELEN,

County --- Surveyor

Cheap Money.

As correspondent of the Loan Co., of Alabama, I can offer money on improved farms at reduced rates.

H. L. STEVENSON.

July 14th

B. F. Wilson,

Attorney at Law

TALLADEGA, ALA.

Will practice in the counties of Talladega, Calhoun and all surrounding counties

feels 30

"Established 30 Years.

H. A. SMITH

ROME, --- GEORGIA.

---0000---

Wholesale and Retail

Bookseller and

Music Dealer.

JUST received a magnificent line of holiday goods: Comb and brush sets, Work-boxes, Writing Desk, Toilet sets for Ladies and Gentlemen, Pins and Needles, Photograph and Autograph Albums, Pocket-Sized Juvenile and Gift Books, Scrip-Books, Bible, Prayer and Hymn Books, Picture, Engravings, Vases, Bronzes, Giltware, Dolls, Toys, Fancy Stationery in Pink Boxes and a great variety for Christmas, Birthdays and Wedding Presents.

Plano and Organs from different manufacturers, for Cash or installment plan, at low prices.

6000 ROLLS OF WALL PAPER

and Borders, at greatly reduced prices. Samples sent on application.

PATENTS,

Caveats, Re-issues and Trade-Marks secured, and all other patent causes in the Patent Office and before the Courts promptly and carefully attended to.

Upon receipt of model or sketch of invention, I make careful examination, and advise as to patentability Free of Charge.

Fees Moderate, and I make no charge unless Patent is secured. Information, advice and special reference sent on application.

J. R. LITTLE,

Washington, D. C.

Opp. U. S. Patent Office.

TO THE TRADE.

HOKE & GRAHAM,

Manufacturers Agents.

Fine Cigars, New Orleans Goods.

Write for prices. Box 341.

HOKE & GRAHAM,

Anniston, Ala.

## B. B. B. (Bolan's Blood Balm).

If you try this remedy you will say as many others have said, that it is the best blood purifier and tonic. Write Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for book of convincing testimony.

J. P. Davis, Atlanta, Ga., [West End], writes: "I consider that B. B. B. has permanently cured me of rheumatism and sciatica."

R. R. Sauter, Athens, Ga., says: "B. B. B. cured me of an ulcer that had resisted all other treatment."

E. G. Tinsley, Columbiana, Ala., writes: "My mother and sister had ulcerated sore throat and scrofula. B. B. B. cured them."

Jacob F. Sponler, Newnan, Ga., writes: "B. B. B. entirely cured me of rheumatism in my shoulders. I used six bottles."

Chas. Reinhardt, No 2023 Fountain Street, Baltimore, Md., writes: "I suffered with bleeding piles two years and am glad to say that one bottle of B. B. B. cured me."

J. J. Hardy, Toconoa, Ga., writes: "B. B. B. is a quick cure for catarrh. Three bottles cured me. I had been troubled several years."

A. Spink, Atlanta, Ga., says: "One bottle of B. B. B. completely cured my child of eczema."

W. A. Pepper, Fredonia, Ala., writes: "B. B. B. cured my mother of ulcerated sore throat."

ELLIS & STEVENSON

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said county, Special Term, August 16th, 1889.

This day came C. S. Whiteside, Executor of the estate of Emma Kerr, deceased, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 30th day of October 1889 be and is hereby appointed the day upon which said account and vouchers shall be opened and read in Court, and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me, the undersigned, at my office in said county, on said 30th day of October 1889 and contest said settlement if they think proper.

E. F. CROOK,

Judge of Probate.

aug 17-31

Probate of Will.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County.

In Probate Court, Special Term, August 16th, 1889.

This day came Samuel K. Cunningham and filed in Court a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Mrs. N. V. Cunningham, deceased, and at the same time filed his petition in writing and under oath, praying that said paper writing be admitted in this Court and admitted to record, as the true last will and testament of said deceased.

It is therefore ordered that the 17th day of September 1889, be and is hereby appointed the day on which to hear said petition, and to probate and admit to record in this Court said last will and testament of the said N. V. Cunningham deceased, and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, as a notice to the non-resident next of kin, to-wit: Jno. B. Cunningham and A. G. Cunningham, of Cliftonville, Miss.; Mrs. Victoria May, Lexington, Ky.; Henry Cunningham, Walnut Ridge, Lawrence county, Ark.; Mrs. Nannie Doby and Emma Doby, Cleburne, Texas; Mrs. Mary Allen, Louisville, Mo.; and to all other persons interested to be and appear in said Court in Jacksonville, Alabama, on said 17th day of September 1889 and contest said will if they think proper.

EMMETT F. CROOK,

Judge of Probate.

aug 17-31

Final Settlement.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said county, Special Term, Aug. 10, 1889.

D. C. Savage, administrator of the estate of D. L. McKee, deceased, having failed, after due notice given him, to appear in Court and file his account for a final settlement of the Court proceeds to make up an account against him for the material on file and of record in the Probate Court, and it is therefore ordered that the 9th day of September 1889 be and is hereby appointed the day on which to hear said account and to probate and admit to record in this Court said account, and that notice thereof be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, as a notice to all persons interested to appear in said Court on said 9th day of Sept. 1889 and contest said account if they think proper.

EMMETT F. CROOK,

Judge of Probate.

aug 17-31

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County, special term, August 15th 1889.

This day came Thos. H. Martin, administrator of the Estate of R. C. Hamilton, deceased, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for a final settlement and disbursement among the legatees whose claims have been re-filed according to law.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 10th day of Sept. 1889, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon said account and vouchers, and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me, at my office in the Court House of said county, on said 10th day of Sept. 1889, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

EMMETT F. CROOK,

Judge of Probate.

aug 17-31

J. H. CRAWFORD,

Has just received a fine lot of

Coffins & Caskets.

Also small Gloss White Caskets for Children.

Prices range from \$8 to \$45. Largest sizes for men, at my shop on Main street, south from the public square Jacksonville Ala.

E. M. REID, J. P.

MORRISVILLE, ALA.,

Keeps Marriage Licenses for sale.

Courts the 1st and 2nd Saturdays in each month. If.

## T. R. WARD,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS,

SHOES, NOTIONS & C.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

In addition to my stock kept at the old stand beyond the Depot, I have recently placed a nice and select stock of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES at the Woodward corner on the public square, where my customers can be well served.

New Goods---Select Stock.

Call and examine my stock at either store before purchasing elsewhere. may 26th

T. R. WARD.

JNO. D. HAMMOND.

PETER L. HAMMOND.

O. S. CROOK

HAMMOND & CROOK.

STILL TO THE FRONT!!!

Having added to our general line of Goods a large stock of

Clothing, Dress Goods, Notions,

and many Specialties, we defy competition in prices.

Our friends are specially requested to call and examine prices. "A dime saved is a dime made."

Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Hardware,

NEW ORLEANS SUGARS and SYRUPS, BEST RIO COFFEES,

Roasted and Green, OOLONG and IMPERIAL TEAS,

CALIFORNIA FRUITS & VEGETABLES, BACON

LARD, HAMS & BEEF, PICKLES, CHOW

CHOW and SAUCES.

FLOUR, MEAL & BRAN.

Call and see us, and we will please you in prices and what we have not on hand will order at once. Our motto, "short profits and quick sales."

STRICTLY FOR CASH,

and intend keeping everything in the Family Grocery line.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

We tender thanks to friends for past favors and solicit a further trial.

sept 29-11 HAMMOND & CROOK.

## THE

Jacksonville Republican

—THE—

OLD DEMOCRATIC ORGAN

—OF—

Calhoun County, Alabama.

—IN ITS—

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With its increasing years it recognizes its increased responsibility to patrons, and the present year will be more bright and new.

All and much more will find a place in its columns. Its aim will be to please its readers.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

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JOB DEPARTMENT



# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, SEPT. 14, 1889.

VOL. 52. NO. 37.

## TO OUR PATRONS.

Our subscribers will bear us out in the assertion that we have not unduly pushed them for subscription accounts during the last few years of poor crops and general depression. This course we have pursued at great inconvenience. We have often gone without the use of money due us, rather than push men who we thought needed it worse than we did. This year, however, the conditions are changed. The farmers have been blessed with abundant crops and will be prepared this year, if ever, to discharge the small debts due this office for subscriptions. In view of this fact we feel that we are entitled to insist on a full clearing of accounts this year and shall do so, and we now want our subscribers to be as kind to us as we have been to them. In carrying these accounts for them we have allowed thousands of dollars to accumulate in the hands of subscribers that we have worked hard for and fully earned, and this amount we feel that we can no longer withhold from our business. With this amount collected, we will have the means of making a much better paper. So, every subscriber on the books of the REPUBLICAN will be expected to settle his account this fall, and no excuse will be taken. We shall in due season send out a collector and give all who do not settle in the meantime a fair chance to close their accounts. These accounts left over will be put out for collection. This we do not say by way of a threat, but in order that our subscribers may know exactly what to depend on, so that no one of them can have any reasonable right to complain if he finds his account put in suit before a magistrate where the debt was contracted. We hope that it will not be necessary to resort to legal measures in a single case (for we desire to put no man to cost) but that each and every subscriber will cheerfully come forward and settle the old score and put down a dollar on the new without even waiting for the collector.

The money that we have earned on subscription by no means represents so much clear profit. We have had to pay cash all along for printers, for paper and for other things essential to run the business, and the accounts due on our books represent so much a gain, as actual cash paid out and carried for subscribers from year to year, rather than press them when we thought them to be hard run.

So lay aside the amount you think you owe this office, so as to be able to hand it to the collector when he comes around, or what is better, and which would please us most, send it at once to the office and thus save us the expense of collection.

The farmers ought specially to feel kindly to the REPUBLICAN and be glad of an opportunity to assist it, not in the way of charity, but simply by paying it its due, for it has been their consistent friend in every emergency and has encouraged every movement having a tendency to benefit their interests.

We have never begged patronage on this score or asked any extra favors on account thereof. We have solicited our inclination in thus discharging a duty to a large and important part of our population and have been actuated by no hope of reward or expectation of profit. What we wish to convey is that the farmers may now enjoy the devotion of this paper to their interests, not by giving the paper anything, but by simply paying it an honest debt it has owed, this season in which Providence has so signally blessed them. This they ought to take a pleasure in doing. No man ought to want to pinch and embarrass, if not starve, his friend. We should dislike to believe that any single farmer in the county begrudged the REPUBLICAN the small sum he might owe it. We do not believe it. We believe, on the contrary, that our farmer patrons will be glad to be able at last to do the paper a substantial service by paying up promptly this fall whatever amounts each and every one may owe it. We speak more particularly to the farmers in this connection, because we have not so indulged subscribers in the towns where money circulates all the year around. In the towns we have kept up our collections and this, with the money for advertisements, is the money we have run the paper with while indulging our readers in the country the past few years.

Mr. J. A. Smith and Little son Fred, of Tall, went fishing recently at King's Mill on Spring creek, and within two hours had landed forty-five fine trout, weighing from 2 1/2 to 5 pounds. The neighbors who saw them thought they were caught with a net, but we have the word of Mr. Smith, and it is the word of a trustworthy man—that they were caught with ordinary hooks and lines. All the streams of Cherokee abound in fine fish, but we have heard of nothing to equal this catch. —Cherokee Advertiser.

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## A DARK DREAM.

BY J. H. J., JR.

I had just come home from the tire-some toll of a hot mid-summer morning, and was lying on the sofa to indulge in my usual before-dinner nap. I was thinking about an occurrence that I had just before witnessed. A smart looking mulatto boy about 19 years old, as I judged, with a litho, well rounded form, elastic, energetic step, with head more erect than was often carried by persons of his race, walked in full swing up the avenue. Coming toward him, with gait slightly irregular, apparently under a slight intoxication, swaggered the form of a man whose carriage bespoke pride and self-assurance, and whose face indicated a susceptibility of yielding great passion. Other pedestrians occupied the sidewalks of the avenue, but by chance, I happened to more closely observe these two figures. I was leaning upon a lamp post. The men would probably pass each other in front of me. When nearly at the point of passing I could see a sneering smile on the white man's face as he came face to face with the dandy-looking mulatto. The mulatto sauntered self-consciously along and would not have noticed the white man had he not brushed up against him slightly in order to avoid a collision with another passerby. He turned quickly around with, perhaps, the intention of exclaiming himself, to meet the flashing eye of the intoxicated man, and to receive his hearty curses without opportunity for apology or explanation. He was about to make an indignant reply, but when his lips had parted to deliver it, he was stricken to the ground almost senseless. The white man looked for an instant at the prostrate form and turned upon his heel with a contemptuous air to walk away, but the quickly recovered and now infuriated mulatto sprang to the street, picked up a stone and had drawn back his arm to give a terrific lick when I leaped upon him, grasped him from behind and held him firmly. He struggled furiously to be released. The white man turned quickly around and advanced upon the darky with threatening manner, expecting me to turn him loose that he might punish him thoroughly, but he stopped and glared at me when I shouted to him that I had a firm hold and not to strike the boy again. There would probably have been a three-handed scuffle but for the interference of policemen, who placed the men under arrest and summoned me as a witness. Two or three acquaintances of the white man arrived on the spot, and upon their guarantee for his appearance in court he was released. The mulatto was taken to the lock-up.

This happening was the subject of my thoughts when I dozed off into a slight slumber. I dreamed that I awoke, bathed my hands and face and went down stairs into the dining room of the hotel. The head waiter, usually an obsequiously polite negro, scowled upon me for a second and then approached me. He gazed at me in semi-amusement and then put a question that completely astounded me. He said, "What do you mean, sir? Don't you know this ain't de place for niggers? Git outen here, you impudent rascal." I gazed around me in astonishment most blank. The occupants at all the tables in the room looked at me curiously, as if I were a cow or a hog that had intruded upon them. All most bewildered and in high passion, I seized a chair and sent the negro sprawling to the floor. Immediately half a dozen occupants at the tables and twice that many of the fallen waiter's fellows rushed toward me, and taking a merciless hold, dragged me brutally to the rear door and flung me bodily into the midst of the rubbish of the kitchen yard.

The fall rendered me senseless and when only half recovered I arose slowly and walked in a dazed manner from the yard into the street. I could hardly move, so painfully had I been injured, but I made my way, limping and bled, to a bar room across the street. A looking glass inlaid upon the screen at the front door attracted my notice and I looked into it to see if my face had been bruised or cut. A coal black negro, with blood shot eyes, disheveled hair and blood besmeared countenance made me thrill with anger! "Woe unto the man" who had been smitten me! Some one, while I was asleep had blackened my face and caused me the terrible treatment I had received at the hotel, and it was my determination, as soon as I was cleansed, my face, and obtained a weapon of some kind, to search him out and shoot the life out of him. I hurriedly explained the circumstances to the bar keeper, who, amid ill-suppressed laughter, accompanied me to the wash basin. He stood over me to see the abridgment, and after a few moments had scouring I took a towel, and wiping my face dry, as soon as the soap suds permitted me to see, I looked at the water and gazed at the towel, expecting to see the one like ink and the other much soiled. The water was a slight red color, but the towel was as clean as when I first took it into my hand.

My surprise was great. Again I viewed myself in a mirror and there was the self-same negro, a little cleaner, but the eyes still blood-shot and the cuts and bruises still apparent. I gazed in chagrin at the bar keeper, but instead of meeting his broad smile, a heavy frown was on his face, and with a long oath he ordered me out, telling me that his was not the place for d—n negroes to play their infernal tricks. In utter perplexity I slunk out of the place, and sat dejectedly upon a curb-stone to attempt to collect my bewildered senses. I most certainly was crazy. I was the same physically, with the exception of my rather serious injuries. My surroundings were familiar. Several of my acquaintances passed by as I sat there. I recognized them, but in order to test whether I was in my right mind or not, I did not speak. They looked coldly upon me, and in one or two instances, curiously, for I was much battered and forlorn looking, and then walked on. I spoke myself—the same voice. There was no change in whatever as I could discern, and again I arose and limped to a well-cleaned shop window to view my reflection in it. There was the same coal-black, wretched looking negro. I was then fully satisfied. There was no doubt about it. I had been most undoubtedly metamorphosed into a real son of Africa. I felt hopeless and helpless. What I should do and where I should go were puzzling questions.

My friends! My friends! They would perhaps, even now recognize my features, if I explained the affair to them. They would certainly know my voice. I went to the nearest store, bought a hat, brushed my torn clothing and slowly made my way to the office of one of my most intimate friends. The first word he said to me was, "Please knock at the door when you come in, and, sir, at least take off your hat when you come in my office." I did not answer but took off my hat and humbly sat down in order to avoid further delay in explaining the matter to him, and then, while his face bore a most wonderful expression, I related the whole affair to him. When I had finished he arose from the chair, and walking close to me, looked me carefully over. He examined me minutely, asked me questions that he might recognize my voice, and made me show portions of my body covered by clothing. I was black as tar all over! Suddenly, a new expression came into his face, and walking quickly to a drawer in his desk he drew out of it a revolver, and pointing it full at me, at the same time shouting for his office boy, informed me that if I made a single movement to escape I was surely a dead man. I then gave up the case as lost. I simply resigned myself to the situation and sat quietly and listlessly in my seat to await the next development in the strange affair. He told the boy to fetch a policeman in all possible haste. The next moment a burly officer of the law came in and I was handcuffed and carried out. I made no resistance but was hurried brutally to the nearest station. As I passed persons on the way some of them looked curiously at me, others merely glanced coldly for a moment, but the faces of all, as they turned unconsciously away expressed, "Only a nigger, been stealing again."

For three weeks I lay in my cell awaiting the trial. It was a horrible hovel, alive with insects of the most annoying kind and foul smelling and filthy. A slyster, the best kind of a lawyer that I could obtain, told me the day after my incarceration that I was going to be tried, upon a charge of murder. He felt about as much of horror as any humiliated emotions would allow, but expressed no surprise.

The papers then took hold of my case. I, they said, was the perpetrator of the deepest laid, most subtle scheme of villainy that was ever known. My real self had disappeared on the day of the affair at the hotel dining room, and my now negro self had studied and imitated my former self (I looked like him, anyhow, they said), learned his voice, his manner, obtained his clothing, even to the smallest article, and then had foully murdered him, intending to practice the absurd role of color-changed transformed man, in order to possess myself of his property. It was most novel and transcendently original. I would be hung, they said, without a shadow of doubt. The strongest kind of evidence had been woven.

I read these things for a day or two, and was aroused. I saw that it had resolved itself down to a matter of life or death. With a hearty prestidigitant I went to work to my case, studying assiduously every detail and circumstance, intending to make the effort of my life proving that I was really myself.

When the day of the trial had come, I had about regained my spirits, and the confinement had not affected my health seriously. My wounds were all well, and with the exception of my color, I was essentially myself again. I had made a thorough preparation for the trial, using my lawyer more as an amanuensis than a counselor. I felt that if a poor negro could obtain justice in

this southern country that I could clear myself.

At 9 o'clock my lawyer walked in to my cell, probably, with the purpose of having a short consultation before going into the court room. He looked at me for an instant, threw up his hands, and shouted, "My God!" and rushed out into the corridor. I thought that the climax had indeed come and that I had turned all colors of the rainbow, and I walked back to my small couch and sat down in utter and deep despair. In another instant the shyler returned, accompanied by every person from the court room, and venturing to cautiously peep into my cell called me by my "white" name. I answered him, and he said excitedly: "Gentlemen, it's Smith, and I'll be d—d, if he ain't as white as I am." I sprang to the little mirror on the wall. I was really and truly white again. Before I had time to thoroughly satisfy myself of that fact I was surrounded by the crowd, who curiously examined me, amid exclamations of wonder. My friend of the revolver was there, and he was ready to fall down at my feet in retribution. "It was all for you," he said in tears. "You can't blame me, but it's terrible to think I was about to be instrumental in killing a bosom friend. I would have sworn my life on the fact that you were an Ethiopian. It beats the world!"

I awoke and went down to dinner. The head waiter was there, but showed me to my seat with his usual overwhelming politeness, and when I had taken my seat and looked rather intently and thoughtfully at him, while waiting for dessert, he said: "Boss, you must be thinkin' 'bout sompin'."

"I dreamed about you a few minutes ago, Sam," I said, "and I was thinking about the dream, for it was a very strange dream. It's too long to tell you, but it will forever, I think, change my feelings toward members of your race. You are not a simple soulless machine any more. Sam, you are now my fellow man—the subject of my feelings of sympathy, the object of my desire to reform and educate. I'll never say, 'damn the nigger and the mule' again."

"Yessah," he said, with open-understanding eyes, and turned wonderingly and slowly away, scratching his head.

I had not yet recovered from my strange dream, and was unconscious of my position with the ignorant negro. But as idly as I spoke to him then the words I said to him expressed my feelings towards his race ever since. I said them dreamily then, but they will ever guide my actions toward the negro in the future. Thus have I been changed by a midday ten minutes nap.

## THE HAWES TRAGEDY.

The Partial Confession Made by Fannie Bryant, the Accomplice of Dick Hawes.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 9.—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the jury in the Fannie Bryant case returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree and fixed her punishment at imprisonment in the penitentiary for life. When the verdict was read and the jury polled the prisoner broke down completely and sobbed aloud. She said nothing, not a word, even to her attorneys, but left the court room crying like a child.

The Chronicle this afternoon publishes the following partial confession by Fannie Bryant.

Fannie Bryant might have saved herself by turning State's evidence against Dick Hawes, but for some unknown reason she let the opportunity pass unimproved. Fannie has made a partial confession. She did not confess that she had any hand in the murder of Mrs. Hawes and Irene, but that she knew the story of the crime. The confession was made some time ago, but has never been made public.

Poor little May Hawes, who witnessed the cruel murder of her mother and little sister, told Fannie Bryant the horrible story of the crime. If Fannie had repeated that story at the coroner's inquest or at the trial of Dick Hawes, the whole terrible mystery might have been cleared up long ago and she might have been a free woman.

It will be remembered that little May Hawes was at Fannie Bryant's house on Sunday and Monday before she was thrown into East Lake and her lips sealed forever.

"When I carried May to my house Sunday," said Fannie Bryant in her confession, "she commenced crying like her heart would break."

"What is the matter, May?" I asked her.

"I can't tell you Fannie, papa would kill me if I did," she would say. She kept crying and sometimes I could hear her say to herself, 'mama's gone, mama's gone!'

"Don't cry so, May," I said, "you will see your mama again soon."

"No, Fannie, I'll never see mama again," she said, and commenced crying harder than ever. I took her on my lap and talked to her, and at last she said she would tell me what was the matter, if I would never tell Mr. Hawes.

"Papa killed mama and Irene last

night. He came home and mama asked him what he had done with Willie. He told her he had carried Willie to Atlanta. Mama said she was going to bring Willie back and then papa got mad and cursed her. They had a long quarrel and at last mama went and put on her dress and cloak and said she was going to Atlanta."

"Papa said, d—n you, go and bring him back if you want to, and then mama took Irene in her arms and ran out in the yard. Papa ran out after them with a big stick. I heard him striking them and heard mama scream. I was afraid to go out in the yard, it was so dark out there. Papa came in the house after a while and told me if ever I told anything about it he would kill me, and I promised I would not tell it. Then he dragged mama and Irene into the house and covered them with a mattress."

Little May told this horrible story between her sobs and then cried until sleep came to her weary eyes and shut out the horrible vision of the murdered mother and little sister.

Fannie Bryant says that May seemed to realize that her father was going to kill her, if necessary, to silence the only witness of his crime. After making this confession Fannie Bryant still insisted that she had nothing to do with the crime of getting rid of the bodies of Mrs. Hawes and Irene. She says she did not know when Hawes removed the bodies or who assisted him in the work.

The story fits into the links of the chain of circumstantial evidence which convicted Dick Hawes and clears up some of the dark mystery which enveloped the little cottage on that terrible Saturday night. If the story is true it proves that Hawes had no accomplice in the actual commission of the crime but he must have had an accomplice and assistant in the removal of the bodies. Who that accomplice was perhaps some future confession will reveal and then the whole mystery will be clear. Hawes could not have carried the bodies of his wife and Irene to the lake alone or he doubtless would have disposed of them some Saturday night and then with little May dead his terrible secret would have been his own.

Mrs. Hawes wore a travelling dress and a cloak when she was killed, and they were on her body when it was dragged from the lake. This would confirm the story of May that her mother had dressed to go to Atlanta and bring Willie home. The blood-stained cloth, the blood on the floor of the bed room, the blood-stained rugs and carpets all tend to prove that Fannie Bryant told the truth when she repeated the story of little May and that the child had accurately described to her the terrible tragedy.

The story opens up another theory which only Dick Hawes can solve. It would seem from the story of little May that the murder was the result of a sudden quarrel about the boy and may not have been premeditated.

Perhaps Hawes had arranged a separation from his wife and did not intend to kill her, but after striking the fatal blow in the heat of passion suddenly resolved to rid himself of his children too for fear their childish prattle would call the fatal noise around his neck.

Time is a great solver of mysteries and the Hawes tragedies may yet be fully cleared up.

## A NOTED TOWN.

A late issue of the Age-Herald contains a very complimentary notice of Jacksonville in our neighboring county of Calhoun. It recalls the fact that this staid old town has sent out into the world some of the brightest minds and most successful lawyers and politicians known in the history of the state; and that it has been a nursery so to speak, from which have been drawn Statesmen, Judges, Congressmen, Senators and Governors. What is most pleasant about the article is its truth. We cannot now call to mind a single town or county in the State that has furnished to the commonwealth more brilliant minds, or more gallant, refined or lovable men. To their own effort and the uniform constancy and fealty they have exhibited toward each other is this largely due. Among them there has been none of the bickering and jealousies that have proven so disastrous to the aspirations and efforts of those in other towns. There has been a happy absence of that baneful spirit which opposes the elevation or success of a neighbor; but instead we have found them united for each other's good and ready to accord merit and talent its just dues.

Cherokee county has had and has within its borders men of equal strength and power, yet in every page of its history we find division, dissension and strife.

One of the most brilliant men the State has ever produced, the late Thos. H. Cooper, at every step of his eventful career, was bedged in, hampered and cramped by this abominable spirit of opposition, the main-spring of which was found in the fact that he was a man of extraordinary endowments. These qualities, so prized and nursed in Jacksonville,

were the very elements that set upon his heels a thousand yelling opponents who were jealous of his wonderful versatility and genius. If Cooper had lived in Jacksonville there is nothing in the gift of the people of Alabama he could not have had.

So then in this county, it has been lamentably true ever since. Whether it is this early example that has thus warped and blighted her prospects in the field of politics we are unable to say. Yet while Jacksonville has furnished men for Governors, Senators, Congressmen, Generals, Treasurers, and hundreds of other important and honorable positions, Centre, a town equally prominent in all this time, with men equally talented and able, has contributed no name among this long list, and it never will, while the present detestable methods exist.

Nowhere is the biblical saying better exemplified "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country." What a commentary on the results of such practices is found in the comparison. The citizen of Jacksonville, proud of his town and the achievements of its people, "points with pride" to its long list of honored names and glorious memories. Its Faneys, Stone, Rice, Morgan, Caldwell, Foster, Walker, Grant, and a host of others renowned in peace and famous in war. Foremost in the days of these illustrious men, it has not forgotten their example, but true to herself and her people, builds and encraves, and helps instead of detracting and tearing down.

No wonder that the facile pen of the brilliant editor of the Republican semulates and flashes such elegant English and lofty diction through its columns when surrounded by such memories. Let us learn a lesson from Jacksonville and emulate her example.—Cogs River News.

## SOUTHERN EXPOSITION.

ALABAMA WILL DISPLAY HER MAGNIFICENT RESOURCES.

It Will Be a Grand Success—Articles Will be on Exhibition From Every Part of the Union.

Montgomery Advertiser.

The happenings of every day add to the certainty of the grand success of the Southern Exposition. The report which comes from all sections point in no uncertain manner to the fact that the coming exposition will present the grandest array of attractions to its visitors that was ever presented in this section. The representatives who have been out in the field working for the exposition are met on all sides with that eager cordiality and display of interest in the event which means more than idle talk. In every quarter visited they find the exposition nearly as well known and almost as much talked about as in Montgomery. The people of Georgia are as familiar with the Southern Exposition as with their state fairs. In Tennessee every man, who takes any interest in fairs or exhibitions, is thoroughly informed as to the coming Southern Exposition, and the bright banners advertising Montgomery's great show, will be found hanging at every railroad station in the state and in every depot on the line of the Western and Louisville and Nashville roads.

## THE PREMIUM LISTS.

The Exposition has been thoroughly advertised. The press of this and adjoining states have been liberally used, and in almost every nook and corner can be found a paper containing an announcement of the great Southern Exposition, while placards and banners, give information and pleasantly attract the attention and interest of passers. Another means of familiarizing the people of the country with the Exposition is through the premium lists, a neatly gotten up publication, 10,000 copies of which have sent all over the country, reaching very remote sections and attracting in all places marked attention, because of the excellent showing of premiums offered in all the departments.

In addition to these means of doing good for the Exposition, the people of Montgomery are contributing their share of booming advertisement. Every man who leaves Montgomery talks Exposition from the time the train pulls him out until he gets back, and whenever he finds an article worthy of exhibition he urges the owner to be certain to display it at Montgomery's Exposition in November. The traveller from Montgomery impresses all he may come in contact with that the coming exposition will draw the largest crowd ever gathered in a Southern city on such an occasion. This is heard on every side in Montgomery, and the indications all point in that way.

The people of the State will be here, and arrangements are made to run excursions from the New England and other States for the occasion. These arrangements have been made as far as Washington, a round trip rate having been agreed to by the railroads between Montgomery and Washington, and is next to a certainty that a rate from Boston and other New England points will be granted. Arrangements are now on foot also to secure a series of excur-

sions from the west during the Exposition.

## ABOUT EXHIBITS.

One of the unusual features of the coming exposition is the manner in which the space is being taken. The date of the opening is more than two months off, but already more than half the space has been assigned to exhibitors. And the cry is "still they come." Usually the management of southern fairs and expositions do not know accurately thirty days before opening what will have to exhibit, nor do they know whether their floor space will be filled or not but this is not the case with General Manager Burke. Half the space has been assigned, and a list of as fine exhibits as was ever gathered in the south has been guaranteed, and Major Burke knows now that he could open the exposition in ten or fifteen days from date with the finest display ever made in Alabama. Of the persons and firms that have secured space, a considerable majority are non-residents of Alabama, and they will bring a class of attractions never seen at state fairs.

The present indications are that the room for exhibits will be occupied to the last inch of space, and exhibitors will be on the outside calling for room.

The Exposition is fortunate in one thing. Its dates do not conflict with any of the large fair or expositions in this or adjoining states. The Piedmont exposition at Atlanta; the Georgia State fair at Macon, and the Alabama State fair at Birmingham, all close several days before the opening of the Southern exposition. The best horses which will appear at these fairs are booked for the exposition, and the Exposition here, coming at the time it does, will draw the cream at the business from all other shows of the kind in this section. The Southern exposition has an advantage in the matter of races over any other fair or exposition in the south. The race track at Riverside park is pronounced by horsemen to be better than any track in the south, except that at Nashville and it is equally as good as the Nashville track. It has a splendid foundation is carefully built and is in every way a fast track all of which preposess horsemen in its favor.

NOTE.—Premium Lists of the Southern Exposition, at Montgomery can be had at the Probate Office in Jacksonville, or by addressing W. C. Bibb Jr., Montgomery, Ala.

## AN ALLIANCE MEETING.

Delegates From Four Counties Meet in Convention Here.

Farmers' Alliance delegates from the counties of Calhoun, Clay, Talladega and Cleburne, about one hundred and fifty in number, met in convention in the city court room at 11:30 o'clock, yesterday.

G. F. Mattison was elected chairman; W. C. Mangum, secretary; Davenport and Grogan, door keepers. A committee of Howell of Cleburne; Wilson, of Talladega; Kennedy, of Clay, and DeArman, of Calhoun, reported as a name, The Farmers' District Cotton Convention, which was adopted.

After a lengthy discussion as to where the Alliance should store their cotton, the following resolution, by P. H. Brewster, of Piedmont, was adopted:

Resolved, That all the Alliances in the district be requested to store their cotton at the points most convenient to each of them and sell through the State Alliance Exchange, and not more than 15 cents be paid for weighing cotton.

All papers friendly to the Alliance were requested to publish the proceedings.

The convention contributed \$4.75 to sister Owens, of Pleasant Hill Alliance.

Thanks were voted for the use of the hall.

Convention adjourned to meet at the G. P. depot in Oxford, on Monday, 16th inst.—Anniston Times.

## A Lad's Thrilling Experience With a Hot Air Balloon.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Sept. 10.—A very exciting and thrilling incident occurred here this evening. Prof. P. H. Redmond, an erudite, was to make an ascension this evening in a hot air balloon. Just as the large ship sailed away skyward, a lad aged 12 years, named Eddie, became entangled in the ropes attached to the trapeze. His neck got caught in a half hoose and the boy could not extricate himself. He clung to the ropes desperately with both hands, and by winding them around his arms managed to save himself from falling and from choking to death. The balloon rose over 1,000 feet and drifted miles away to the south-east, finally coming down as light as a feather, landing the lad without a scratch. He was frightened nearly to death, but soon recovered after finding himself safely on earth. Prof. Redmond did not go up at all, for if he had his weight would have shaken the trapeze to death. When he saw how the lad was caught he let go the rope and remained on the ground. Great excitement prevailed during the time the balloon was in the air.



THE AGE-HERALD CO., Birmingham, Ala.



# The Republican.

Issued Weekly.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

One Year, . . . . . One Dollar.  
Six Months, . . . . . Seventy-five Cents.  
Three Months, . . . . . Forty Cents.  
Subscriptions must invariably be paid in advance. No name will be booked unless money accompanies the order.

## Rates of Advertising.

Transient advertisements \$1 per square, and one inch makes a square.  
Local notices 10 cents per line.  
Advertisements must be handed in Thursday or before to insure insertion.

## LOCAL.

Chancery court begins here October 21st and continues one week.

Services at the Methodist church by Rev. S. R. Emmerson next Sunday.

Rev. J. T. Miller, of Anniston, is visiting Rev. S. R. Emmerson, at this place.

Col. Robt. McKee contemplates the erection of a very handsome cottage, of which he has the design.

Some parties killed a moccasin snake near the Stewart place, above Jacksonville, with forty young from a foot to a few inches in length.

Prof. Gibson and his wife were called to Louisiana this week by a telegram announcing the death of a near relative of Mrs. Gibson.

The young people of Jacksonville had a moonlight picnic at Nisbets' Lake a few evenings ago, and Wednesday a large picnic at Sulphur Springs.

The house of Mrs. Jas. P. Owen, of White Plains, was burned Thursday night. Most of the contents were saved. It is supposed to have caught from the cooking stove.

Maj. Peyton Rowan is having a block cement pavement laid in front of his two stores on the public square, to take the place of the brick pavement that has become somewhat worn.

Dr. Jas. Arnold, F. J. Burke, Arthur Skelton and Charlie Arnold, of this place, went to Anniston Thursday evening by private conveyance to attend the George Wilson ministrals.

An excursion is billed from Anniston to Jacksonville and from Jacksonville to Walkers caves at Weavers and back to Anniston and Jacksonville in the evening, next Sunday.

There will be preaching at St. Paul's Episcopal church Sunday, at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m. It will be announced at day service whether there will be preaching at night.

Rev. Jno. E. McLean, of Perry county, and Miss Mina Cater, of Anniston, were married the 11th inst. Rev. J. M. McLean, of Oxford, and Rev. J. D. McLean, of Marion county, father and brother of the bridegroom, respectively, officiating.

Rev. Mr. West, pastor of White's Gap church near this place was thrown from the top of a wagon load of fodder and pretty severely cut and bruised last Wednesday. The mules attached to the wagon ran away and caused the accident.

Hon. G. C. Williams, Mr. G. B. Hudson, Mr. Wm. C. Scarbrough, Mr. C. S. Whiteside, Mr. Jas. Young and wife and Mrs. S. N. Milligan, all of Choctawhatchee valley in this county, went to Texas this week on a trip of observation.

A movement has been started in Anniston to build a dummy line to Walker's Caves, near Weavers Station, midway between this place and Anniston. These caves are said to be no way inferior to the famous Luray caverns in Virginia. We trust the project may materialize.

Miss Nena Hammond, of Atlanta is at the home of her uncle, Hon. J. D. Hammond, of this place. She comes to attend the State Normal School. Other young ladies from Atlanta and St. Clair county announce a purpose to enter the school next week.

J. E. Watson and R. E. Harvey, from Jacksonville, added their hearty to the bright galaxy that greeted George Wilson last night. They were well pleased with the show and George was glad to see them.—Anniston Press.

The young men of Jacksonville had a short chase after a fox a few nights ago near town and caught it. A horseman dragged the fox some distance through the fields and the main street of the town and the large pack of hounds were then turned loose on the trail. They made merriment as they came bounding through the town in the stillness of the night.

Judge Crook, R. L. Gibson and G. H. Rowan sundere the bonds that enthrall them to Jacksonville yesterday and ran down to Anniston for a few brief sweet hours. The majority of which were spent in the enjoyment of George Wilson's delightful entertainment. Whenever the average Jacksonville man wants to enjoy himself a little better than well he always comes to Anniston. We are glad that this is true. They are clever neighbors.—Anniston Press.

## A HANDSOME DONATION FOR EDUCATION.

Mr. D. T. Parker, of Anniston, has agreed to bear the expenses of a free school in that city for the benefit of the children of the members of the First Baptist church and Sunday school of the same, for five years. In addition he agrees to enlarge the present building or build a new one. One hundred and twenty-five children have already entered the school. The faculty is composed of three teachers in the literary department and one teacher in the music department.

On last Monday at 8 p. m., the members and friends of the Baptist church and Sunday school assembled by request at the lovely home of Dr. M. H. Lane, for the purpose of organizing a musical and literary society. The evening was delightfully spent by all present and was but a foretaste of the benefits and pleasures to be derived from subsequent meetings.

The following officers were elected:  
Dr. T. W. Ayers—President.  
Miss Hannah Crook—Vice-President.  
Miss Minnie Anderson—Secretary.  
Miss Nannie Neighbors—Treasurer.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. Jno. M. Crook.  
Miss Maud Haley.  
Mrs. Mamie Crow.  
Prof. D. L. Earnest.  
Miss Undine Lane.

The next meeting will be held at the residence of Capt. Jas. Crook on the 16th inst., at 8 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend. The following program will be rendered:

Instr'l Solo - Miss Undine Lane.  
Vocal Solo - Miss Mamie Crow.  
Reading - Prof. D. L. Earnest.  
Music - Miss Hannah Crook.  
Reading - Miss Minnie Anderson.  
Music - Miss Annie Stevenson.  
Recitation - Miss Maud Crook.  
Music - Miss Nannie Neighbors.  
Reading - Miss Lucy Woodruff.

The following is a partial list of the pupils from abroad who will attend the State Normal School here this session. Others have written and signified an intention to enter next Monday, and yet others at a later day.

Maggie Woodruff,  
Annie Treadaway,  
W. H. McKee,  
Gray Meharg,  
A. E. Henderson,  
Nena Hammond,  
W. M. Harper,  
T. W. Grogan,  
Lula Gore,  
M. Cross,  
F. Clements,  
Hattie Biddell,  
Eula Bolling,  
Temple Bolling,  
Monger Snow,  
Emma Brothers,  
Walter Wright.

## PERSONAL.

Mr. J. F. Rodgers, of Alexandria, was in town Wednesday.

Mrs. Joe H. Privett, of Rome, has been visiting friends in Jacksonville this week.

Solicitor Joe King, of Anniston, was in Jacksonville Wednesday on business.

Gen. Forney has gone to Blount county court to mix with his constituents.

Dr. B. S. Evans, of White Plains, was in Jacksonville Thursday and gave us a pleasant call.

Col. Jas. H. Fannin and Jno. Pelham Esq., of Anniston, were in town Friday and gave the RR. Bureau office a call.

Mr. W. D. A. Cook, of Cherokee county, and Miss Mittie Howell, of Howell's Cross Roads, have been visiting the family of Mr. T. C. Davenport, at this place.

Mr. Hiram Dugger, one of the oldest men in the county, and yet one of the most active, was in Jacksonville Thursday. He is a brother of the noted Ben. Dugger of the Georgia Legislature.

## IS STALLINGS CHAZZY?

His Recent Acts Lead Many to Think So.

Mr. George L. Stallings, the ex-politician who has figured so prominently in our city for the past six months, has been acting very strangely since the publication of his card, yesterday.

In the store of Councilman Joe Farless, on Glen Addie street, Tuesday evening, he attempted to shoot himself with a pistol and would have succeeded had not several men interfered, who took the pistol away from him.

Yesterday he drank all the whiskey he could procure, and in the afternoon promenade the streets, his wife and tender little children appealing to him to go home. He imagined that Mayor Huger, who has always been his friend and shown him every consideration, was attempting to injure him, and he made all kinds of threats against his life. A peace warrant was sworn out against him by some of Mayor Huger's friends, and he was about to be arrested under it, when a brother-in-law, A. M. Gordon, of Carrollton, Ga., arrived, and he, with Mr. John M. Caldwell, his attorney, obligated themselves to see that he did no harm. At a late hour last night he was in charge of Mr. Caldwell.

It would be best for him to be taken out of the city for in his present condition he is a dangerous man. Many think that he is crazed by his troubles and excessive drinking.—Anniston Times.

## NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

The National Platform Reaffirmed and State Matters Fully Discussed.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 10.—No other candidate than Abbott was presented to the democratic convention today, and he was nominated for Governor by acclamation.

The platform declares that upon all issues affecting the administration of the national government they reaffirm the doctrines adopted in the National Democratic platform at St. Louis in June, 1888.

That upon State issues they reaffirm the platform adopted by the State Democratic Convention, September 28th, 1886.

In regard to trusts the platform says: "That the increasing number of combinations to control the necessities of life is a fruitful source of alarm. So-called trusts which are combinations to control the price without regard to the natural forces of supply and demand, are opposed to the letter and spirit of our laws. They cannot be justified upon any fair plea of commercial enterprise. For the benefit of a few, these combinations inflict cruel burdens upon the many, causing penury and misery among those dependent upon the products of the daily toil. The tendency of our advancing civilization is to increase the general average of human happiness, and the corrective hand of the law must be used to abate the conspiracies which are stumbling blocks in the way of the general progress of the people."

Declaration was made in favor of such revision of the election laws of the State as will guarantee to every voter the greatest possible secrecy at casting his ballot, and secure the punishment of any who attempt corruption or intimidation of the voters.

The platform was wholly devoted to State matters.

## STILL MENACING.

The Trouble With Negro Insurrectionists Not Yet Settled.

COFFEVILLE, Miss., Sept. 11.—Trouble in LeFlore and Tallahatchie counties, which was supposed to have been settled, is yet menacing. The latest report from those counties estimate the total number of negro insurrectionists at seventy-five. A reunion of Mississippi soldiers was held at Winona Monday. Speeches were made by Senators Walthall and George in which they warned the people in the South about being hasty in dealing with the negro and anticipating further serious trouble with that race in Delta.

The New York Times says: "Southern stocks are likely to be made particularly conspicuous soon if the present bull market is to be an abiding one. The Louisville and Nashville's big earnings are a fair criterion of showings to be made for almost every railway property in the south. Every southern crop is big, the cotton yield is in both quantity and quality beyond every record, and the iron industry is livelier and more profitable than ever. This condition means abounding business for the railways, with rates much above any that have been recently obtainable."

## No Negro Burned at the Stake.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 10.—The burning of a negro at the stake near Monticello, Ky., last week is finally authoritatively denied. Gen. Thomas, editor of the Monticello Signal, says, in an answer to a letter of inquiry, that the report is utterly without foundation. No daughter of Wm. Oates was outraged, and no negro was burned at the stake for that or any other cause.

## Rheumatism and Catarrh.

Rheumatism and catarrh are both blood diseases. In many severe cases they have yielded to treatment with B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm), made by Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Write for book of convincing proofs, sent free.

R. P. Dodge, Atlanta, Ga., says: "My wife had catarrh and nothing did her any good. Her constitution finally failed and poison got into her blood. I placed her on a use of B. B. B., and to my surprise her recovery was rapid and complete."

W. P. McDaniel, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I was much emaciated and had rheumatism so bad I could not get along without crutches. I also had neuralgia in the head. First class physicians did me no good. Then I tried B. B. B., and its effects were magical. I cheerfully recommend it as a good tonic and quick cure."

Mrs. Matilda Nichols, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "I had catarrh six years and a most distressing cough, and my eyes were much swollen. Five bottles of B. B. B., thank God, cured me."

John M. Davis, Tyler, Texas, writes: "I was subject a number of years to spells of inflammatory rheumatism, which six bottles of B. B. B. have entirely cured. I have not felt the slightest pain since."

## STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The Farmers' Alliance Manufacturing Supply Company, of Alexandria, Va., will hold a meeting on Sept. 30th 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company. By order of the President.

R. BOWLING.  
H. C. WEAVER, Sec.

For Sale—Fine yoke of oxen for sale cheap. Apply to ROBERT ADAMS, Jacksonville, Ala.

## Tax Collector's Appointments. First Round.

The undersigned will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and County taxes for the year 1889. Poll tax is delinquent the 1st day of December 1889. Other taxes delinquent the 1st day of January 1890. Those who wish to avoid being called on and paying the penalty fixed by law for failure to pay in time, must pay before the same becomes delinquent. It is my purpose to strictly adhere to the law governing collections, and no favors can, in justice to all, be shown any one:

Beat 1 Jacksonville, Tuesday Oct. 1st.  
Beat 3 Four Mile Spring, Wednesday Oct. 2nd.  
Beat 3 Weavers, Thursday Oct. 3rd.  
Beat 8 Green's School House, Friday Oct. 4th.  
Beat 10 Rabbit Town, Monday Oct. 7th.  
Beat 11 White Plains, Tuesday Oct. 8th.  
Beat 12 Davisville, Wednesday Oct. 9th.  
Beat 12 Choccolocco, Thursday Oct. 10th.  
Beat 17 DeArmanville, Friday Oct. 11th.  
Beat 2 Alexandria, Monday Oct. 14th.  
Beat 5 Polkville, Tuesday, Oct. 15th.  
Beat 14 Sulphur Springs, Wednesday Oct. 16th.  
Beat 4 Bynum's Thursday Oct. 17th.  
Beat 4 Ganaway's School House, Friday Oct. 18th.  
Beat 18 Obatchie, Tuesday Oct. 22nd.  
Beat 6 Peaks Hill, Wednesday Oct. 23rd.  
Beat 6 Duke's Station, Thursday Oct. 24th.  
Beat 7 Hollingsworth's Friday Oct. 25th.  
Beat 13 Oxford, Monday Oct. 28th.  
Beat 13 Oxanna, Tuesday Oct. 29th.  
Beat 15 Anniston, Wednesday and Thursday Oct. 30th and Oct. 31st.  
Beat 9 Piedmont, Monday Nov. 4th.  
Beat 16 Ladiga, Tuesday Nov. 5th.  
Tax payers are earnestly requested to attend my first appointments.  
D. Z. GOODLETT,  
Tax Collector.  
sep14-6t

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 27th day of February 1889 in favor of M. S. Meek, and against A. C. Wheeling, L. T. Allen, W. C. Verrell and S. M. Smith, I will proceed to sell, publicly, to the highest bidder for cash within the legal hours of sale before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 14th day of October 1889, the following described property to-wit: Lot No. 2 and part of lot No. 3, in Block 12, Division 1 in the town of Oxanna, Calhoun county, Alabama, situated as follows to-wit: Beginning on the East of the Boulevard street at a point 50 feet South of 19th street and running thence South along the Boulevard street 94 feet and extending back East same width, two hundred feet to an alley as shown in T. A. Frierson's plat of said town together with the improvements thereon. Also one Mosler & Bahmann's iron safe, weight 1,000 pounds, one sorrel mare mule about ten years old. Levied upon as the property of L. T. Allen to satisfy said execution.  
L. P. CARPENTER, Sheriff.  
sep14-6t

## Sheriff Sale.

By virtue of two executions in my hands one from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, issued April 1st 1889 for \$325.00 and cost in favor of Woodstock Iron Co., against Alex. Conn and T. A. Pelham, and one from the Circuit Court of Anniston for \$55.25 and cost in favor of J. D. Kirby against A. Conn and T. A. Pelham, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash at public outcry within the legal hours of sale before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 14th day of October 1889, the following described property to-wit: Lots 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 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981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

## Sheriff Sale.

By virtue of three executions issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on June 1st 1889, two in favor of State of Alabama for \$15.00 and against J. M. Hays, and one in favor of Jacksonville City Mills for \$25.00 and against J. M. Hays. Also one issued from the City Court of Anniston on 15th of June 1889 in favor of Kelly & Smith for \$104.10 and cost against J. M. Hays. I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash at public outcry before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alabama, within the legal hours of sale on Monday the 14th Oct. 1889, the following described property to-wit: Blocks Nos 8 and 9 in SE¼ of NE¼ Sec. 15, T. 16, R. 8, containing 6 acres, bounded north by Baxter street, east by front street, south by Division street and west by Constantine avenue. Also lot No. 7 in block 1st division, beginning 180 feet south of 4th street on east side of Commerce avenue 27½ feet front and extending back east same width 125 feet to an alley. Lot No. 11 Block 5, first division beginning 90 feet north of 14th street on east of Commerce avenue; thence north along said avenue 50 feet front extending back east same width 225 feet to an alley, all in the town of Oxanna, Calhoun county, Alabama. Also two acres in the town of Oxford, Ala., bounded north by Smart's land, east by Hall's place, south by Mrs. Beall, west by street running north and south, in Sec. 19, T. 16, R. 8, upon which John Brewster resides. Also the SE¼ of NE¼, and NE¼ of SE¼, of Sec. 26, T. 16, R. 8. Also 34 acres on west side of E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R. near Glover's switch, known as the McCuller's 20 acres. Levied upon as the property of J. M. Hays to satisfy said executions. This September 11th 1889.  
L. P. CARPENTER, Sheriff.  
sep14-6t



WEDDING PRESENT.

Mr. J. T. Dugger, superintendent of the electric alarm system of the city fire department, was remembered last night in a substantial way by the boys of the department. It will be remembered that Mr. Dugger was recently married to a charming young lady of Jacksonville, Alabama, and his friends, the fire boys, not being able to be present, decided to make their wedding present when he came home with his bride. He returned a few days ago and last night was set apart for the presentation.

Mr. Dugger was invited to the new fire hall No. 3, on Georgia avenue, last night about 8 o'clock, where the entire department was assembled except some of the Carlises, who were left to guard the Fifth ward.

Mr. Dugger went up into the chief's room to inspect his apparatus, and while he was examining the batteries the boys all filed in and formed a hollow square in the chief's room.

Mr. L. G. Walker, of the Times staff, who had been invited by the boys to make the presentation, then stepped forward and calling Mr. Dugger into the room, addressed the astonished superintendent, saying a few appropriate words that he had been delegated by the department to present to him a token of the esteem and regard of his comrades in the fire department, not only for his qualities as an officer in the department, but as a gentleman who had endeared himself to the boys by warm-hearted fellowship and kindness of heart. "This is also presented," said Mr. Walker, "not only to you, but to her whom you have chosen as a helpmate for life, and it is given accompanied by the cordial best wishes of your comrades and friends for the future happiness and prosperity of you both."

He then took the wrappings from about the presents and disclosed a handsome solid silver water set, consisting of pitcher, goblets, waste cup and waiter. On the pitcher was engraved, "To Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Dugger, from the fire department of Chattanooga, August, 1889." (Mr. and Mrs. Dugger having been married in August.)

Mr. Dugger confessed his surprise but thanked the boys in most fitting terms for their kindly remembrance of him and assured them he appreciated this remembrance more than anything he had ever received, because it came from the men who knew him best and with whom he had associated longest. He advised them all to do as he had done—get married—and they would be happy.

The occasion was a most pleasant one and the boys entered into it with a keenness of appreciation that was born of genuine good feeling.

Sunset Cox Dying.

New York, Sept. 9.—An evening paper says: Congressman S. S. Cox is dying at his home, 13 East 12th street. Four days ago he was confined to his bed by what he supposed to be malarial fever. This rapidly developed into acute pneumonia, which has defied best medical skill. Yesterday his physicians gave up all hope, and announced that the day of the statesman-humorist could be numbered on the fingers of one hand. Mr. Cox was to have lectured on his visit to Yellowstone Park before the Steeple Association to-morrow night.

At 6 o'clock, Hon. S. S. Cox was reported as being very low. A conference has been held by his physicians, Lockwood, Skidder, Winkop and Burges, of Washington, and the result of the conference showed that while Cox was very low there was no immediate danger.

LATER.—Mr. Cox, died at 8:40 p. m., the 10th inst.

The event of last week in the Fayette Circuit Court here was the trial of J. B. Bonds, who was charged with raping his 16-year-old sister-in-law. Interest in the trial and its outcome has been widespread and the whole country waited to hear what the verdict was. After three days spent in the examination of witnesses and arguments the case went to the jury, and in a short time a verdict of guilty was returned and the punishment fixed at life imprisonment. When the verdict was read in open court the prisoner, who is of a decidedly nervous temperament, fell down in a heap and had to be removed from the court room. His condition would not permit of confinement and he was carried to a bed and guarded during the night.

The next morning Bonds was carried into court, and when his sentence was pronounced he again fell down as one dead and had to be carried from the room. Bonds is some relation to the Burrows family in Lamar county, said to be a cousin, and it was feared by some that an attempt would be made by some of them to rescue him.

The sheriff thought it best to be on the safe side, so he decided to carry the prisoner to Birmingham that evening. Bonds was in such a feeble condition however, and protested so strongly against being removed, the trip was abandoned for the time being and he was strongly guarded by twenty men thoroughly armed. No attempt was made to rescue him, and as none appeared, probably, the sheriff will most likely let him remain until the time comes for him to be sent to Pratt Mines—Montgomery Advertiser.

GEN. ROGER A. PRYOR.

Response to the Missouri Confederate Association's Invitation.

New York, Sept. 7.—The World's Dispatch, N. Y., special says: The Globe-to-morrow prints for the first time the letter of Gen. Roger A. Pryor, of New York, in response to an invitation to address the Confederate soldiers of Missouri at their reunion. Gen. Pryor says: "Neither lapse of time, nor change of associations, nor the impression of present events here have diminished the intensity of my sympathy with my gallant comrades of the Confederate army, or abated my admiration for their valor and virtues. Upon no page of history are recorded more heroic exploits or portrayed nobler qualities or character than were performed and illustrated by the intrepid spirits who, animated by the purest impulses of patriotic devotion, endured unparalleled privations, and for years sustained an unequal contest against the resource of a mighty empire, augmented by contributions of men and money from every quarter of the habitable globe. Beyond all question, when the animosities inflamed by the struggle shall be extinct, and no party interest to be promoted by perversions of truth, the victories of the Confederate armies will be celebrated among the most memorable of the annals of martial achievement, and in the pathos of the great images of Lee, Jackson, Price, Stuart and illustrious comrades will share the homage of posterity with the worthiest heroes of history. Inasmuch, therefore, as your reunion proposes to cherish the memory of our departed associates, and to cultivate among us, their survivors, a feeling of fraternal fellowship, it engages all my liveliest sympathies. Were I not held here by obligations I cannot escape, I would gladly traverse the distance between us and extend the grasp of comradeship to members of the Confederate Association of Missouri."

Rev. Dr. H. H. Tucker's Mishap.

ATLANTA, Sept. 9.—Dr. H. H. Tucker, one of the most prominent Baptist ministers in the South, was fatally injured early this morning by falling from a second story window, in which he had taken his seat. He is still alive but life is despaired of.

NORE.—Dr. Tucker, has since died.

On last Monday Mr. Thos. Benefield who lives on the Smith farm, three miles from Centre, brought to town a snapping turtle that weighed 78 pounds. He caught the turtle in a net in Coosa river.—Cherokee Advertiser.

Hon. John H. Caldwell has been invited to deliver an address at the Fort Payne Chautauque. Mr. Caldwell is one of the most accomplished and pleasant speakers in the country. His easy, graceful manner, polished and refined bearing, with his rhythmic flow of choice English, ready wit and wealth of pathos and sentiment make him altogether one of the most entertaining and pleasing orators we know.—Coosa River News.

Dr. Benj. Dillard, druggist, at Aurora, Mo., says: I sell a great quantity of S. S. S. for Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism, and other blood troubles, and have never heard of a case of failure to cure.

Pimples, blotches and eruptions on the skin evidence the fact that the blood is in bad shape, and these symptoms show that nature is trying to throw off the impurities, in which effort they should be assisted by a reliable vegetable blood remedy, as is Swift's Specific.

Mr. John B. Harrison, of Springfield, Ill., says that he had blood trouble for quite a time; his tonsils were swollen, eruptions over his hands and face, followed by paralysis of the face, which was all relieved by Swift's Specific, and after the lapse of seven years there has been no sign of a return of the disease.

Over four years ago Swift's Specific cured me of a troublesome eruption which covered my shoulders back and limbs. This was after I had been treated by six doctors, some of whom said I never would get well.

P. M. Huley, Sherman, Texas.

In Chancery.

C. M. ANDERSON, In Chancery at vs. JENNIE EVANS, Jacksonville, Calhoun County, BERTHA EVANS, Alabama.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register of said court by affidavit of G. C. Ellis one of complainants solicitors that the defendants Jennie Evans, Bertha Evans and Eddie Evans, are all non-residents of the State of Alabama and that their particular place of residence is Marietta, Georgia, and further that the said Jennie Evans is over 21 years of age and that Bertha and Eddie Evans are both minors under 14 years of age.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county of Calhoun, State of Alabama for four consecutive weeks requiring the said defendants Jennie, Bertha and Eddie Evans to appear and plead answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by Monday the 22d day of August, 1889, or thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against them the said defendants.

Done at office on this the 22nd day of July, 1889.

Wm. M. HANES, Register.

STATE NORMAL COLLEGE,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Lower Prices

AND Increased Attractions FOR CLOSE BUYERS AT RANDALL'S.

Look at these Samples. Rose jars, 75 cents to \$2. Pot Pourri, or Japan rose leaves, to fill rose jars, only 65cts per box. Brass crumb trays and scrapers only \$1. Mummy Lemon squeezers, best in the world, reduced to \$1.50 per doz. The best spectacles in town for \$1. Good steel nose glasses for boys. Solid gold spectacles and nose glasses for \$5. Big stock of jewelry at all prices, cheapest to best. A fine stock of table and pocket cutlery at lowest prices. Waterbury Watches \$2.50. Swiss Watches \$10. American Watches \$10. Gold filled Watches, ladies' and gents', \$15. Nickel Clocks \$1.25. Nickel alarm Clock \$1.50. One Day Walnut Strike Clocks \$3.00. Eight Day Walnut Strike Clocks \$4.00. Silver Plated Teaspoons per set 60 cents. Silver Plated Tablespoons per set \$1.25. Silver Plated Knives per set \$1.25. Silver Plated Forks per set \$1.25. Tea Cups and Saucers per set 20 cents. Tumblers per set 20 cents. Goblets per set 25 cents. Bowls and Pitchers 75 cents. Handsomely decorated China cups and saucers \$1.00 per set. Fancy banded and colored tumblers very stylish, one dozen in a box, from \$1.00 to \$2.00. Jelly glasses and Mason's fruit jars at bottom prices. Decorated dinner sets from \$15 to \$30. Decorated tea sets from \$4 to \$8. Decorated chamber sets from \$1.50 to \$2.50. For most light with least oil, use the Rochester Tripple Burner. Old lamps fitted with these burners for 75 cents. A big stock of library and hall lamps, very handsome, at from \$2.50 to \$15. Glass stand lamps from 20 cents to \$1.50. The Rochester lamp is the best and the Duick is next. Big stock of both at New York prices. Five gallon oil cans filled with best oil for \$2. The best and safest kitchen lamp for 50 cents. Scalloped top chimneys all sizes 5c each. The Ross Patent Refrigerator is the only guaranteed dry cold air refrigerator manufactured. If you want the best at the lowest price, don't fail to examine the "Ross" before buying. A few 1 qt. ice cream freezers, Gooch's Peerless, for \$3 each. Your last chance to get a freezer of this kind at the price.

A big stock of J. & G. Meakin's Ironstone China, my own importation; cheaper than ever before offered in this latitude. New Goods received daily. Country dealers supplied at wholesale prices. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by first-class workmen and satisfaction guaranteed by

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JUST received a magnificent line of holiday goods: Comb and brush sets, Work-boxes, Writing Desk, Toilet sets for Ladies and Gentlemen, Pouch and Morocco Bound Photograph and Autograph Albums, Pocket Standard Juvenile and Gift Books, Scrap Book, Bible, Prayer and Hymn Books, Pictures, Engravings, Vases, Brackets, Games, Dolls, Toys, Fancy Stationery in Pouch boxes and a great variety of cheap Christmas and Wedding Presents. Pianos and Organs from different manufacturers for cash or installment plan, at low prices. 6600 ROLLS OF WALL PAPER and Borders, at greatly reduced prices. Samples sent on application.

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Prepares for the College and for the Ministry. Thorough instruction in all branches of learning. Music, Drawing, and other branches. Tuition free. Board and laundry charges moderate. For circulars and prospectus apply to the Principal.

Wm. M. HANES, Register.

Probate of Will.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

In Probate Court, Special Term, August 9th 1889.

This day came Samuel K. Cunningham and filed in Court a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Mrs. N. Y. Cunningham, deceased, and at the same time filed his petition in writing and under oath, praying that said paper writing be admitted to record, and admitted to record, as the true last will and testament of said deceased. It is therefore ordered that the 17th day of September 1889, be and is hereby appointed the day on which to hear said petition, and to probate and admit to record in this court said last will and testament of the said N. Y. Cunningham deceased, and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, as a notice to the non-resident next of kin, to-wit: Jno. B. Cunningham and A. G. Cunningham, of Cliftonville, Miss.; Mrs. Victoria May, Lexington, Ky.; Henry Cunningham, Walnut Ridge, Lawrence county, Ark.; Mrs. Nannie Doby and Emma Doby, Cleburne, Texas; Mrs. Mary Allen, Louisville, Fla.; and to all other persons interested to be and appear in said court in Jacksonville, Alabama, on said 17th day of September 1889 and contest said will if they think proper.

EMMETT F. CROOK, Judge of Probate.

Final Settlement.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said county, Special Term, Aug. 10, 1889.

D. C. Savage, administrator of the estate of D. L. McKee, deceased, having executed and filed in this court a true and correct account of his administration, and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, as a notice to all persons interested to appear in said court on said 9th day of Sept. 1889 and contest said account if they think proper.

EMMETT F. CROOK, Judge of Probate.

J. H. CRAWFORD,

Has just received a fine lot of Coffins & Caskets.

Also small Gloss White Caskets for Children. Prices range from \$8 to \$15. Largest sizes for men, at my shop on Main street, south from the public square Jacksonville Ala.

E. M. REID, J. P.

MORRISVILLE, ALA.

Keeps Marriage Licenses for sale. Courts the 1st and 3rd Saturdays in each month.

ELLIS & STEVENSON

Attorneys at Law, Jacksonville, Alabama.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said county, Special Term, August 10th 1889.

This day came C. S. Whiteside, Executor of the estate of Emma Kerr, deceased, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate, and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear before me at my office in the Court House of said county, on said 15th day of October 1889 and contest said settlement if they think proper.

E. F. CROOK, Judge of Probate.

PATENTS,

Caveats, Re-issues and Trade-Marks secured, and all other patent causes in the Patent Office and before the Court promptly and carefully attended to.

Upon receipt of model or sketch of invention, I make careful examination, and advise as to patentability. Free of Charge. Fees Moderate, and I make no charge unless Patent is secured. Information, advice and special reference sent on application.

J. R. LITTLE, Washington, D. C.

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Manufacturers Agents. Fine Cigars, New Orleans Goods. Write for prices. Box 341. HOKE & GRAHAM, Anniston, Ala.

B. G. McCLELEN,

County - - - Surveyor

Cheap Money.

As correspondent of the Loan Co., of Alabama, I can offer money on improved farms at reduced rates.

H. L. STEVENSON.

July 14th

B. F. Wilson,

Attorney at Law, TALLADEGA, ALA.

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Call and see us, and we will please you in prices and what we have not on hand will order at once. Our motto, "short profits and quick sales."

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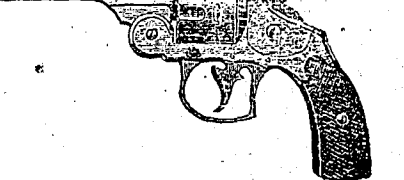
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# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, 1889.

VOL. 52.

NO. 38.

## TO OUR PATRONS.

Our subscribers will bear us out in the assertion that we have not unduly pushed them for subscription accounts during the last few years of poor crops and general depression. This course we have pursued at great inconvenience. We have often gone without the use of money due us, rather than push men who we thought needed it worse than we did. This year, however, the conditions are changed. The farmers have been blessed with abundant crops and will be prepared this year, if ever, to discharge the small debts due this office for subscriptions. In view of this fact we feel that we are entitled to insist on a full clearing of accounts this year and shall do so, and we now want our subscribers to be as kind to us as we have been to them. In carrying these accounts for them we have allowed thousands of dollars to accumulate in the hands of subscribers that we have worked hard for and fully earned, and this amount we feel that we can no longer withhold from our business. With this amount collected, we will have the means of making a much better paper. So, every subscriber on the books of the REPUBLICAN will be expected to settle his account this fall, and no excuse will be taken. We shall in due season send out a collector and give all who do not settle in the meantime a fair chance to close their accounts. Those accounts left over will be put out for collection. This we do not say by way of a threat, but in order that our subscribers may know exactly what to depend on, so that no one of them can have any reasonable right to complain if he finds his account put in suit before a magistrate where the debt was contracted. We hope that it will not be necessary to resort to legal measures in a single case (for we desire to put no man to cost) but that each and every subscriber will cheerfully come forward and settle the old score and put down a dollar on the new without even waiting for the collector.

The money that we have earned on subscription by no means represents so much clear profit. We have had to pay cash all along for printers, for paper and for other things essential to run the business, and the accounts due on our books represent not so much a gain, as actual cash paid out and carried for subscribers from year to year, rather than press them when we thought them to be hard run.

So lay aside the amount you think you owe this office, so as to be able to hand it to the collector when he comes around, or, what is better, and which would please us most, send it or bring it to us at the office and thus save us the expense of collection.

The farmers ought specially to feel kindly to the REPUBLICAN and be glad of an opportunity to assist it, not in the way of charity, but simply by paying it its dues, for it has been their consistent friend in every emergency and has encouraged every movement having a tendency to benefit their interests.

We have never begged patronage on this score or asked any extra favors on account thereof. We have consulted our inclination in thus discharging a duty to a large and important part of our population and have been actuated by no hope of reward or expectation of profit. What we wish to convey is that the farmers may now repay the devotion of this paper to their interests, not by giving the paper anything, but by simply paying it an honest debt it has earned, this season in which Providence has so signally blessed them. This they ought to take a pleasure in doing. No man ought to want to pinch and embarrass, if not starve, his friend. We should dislike to believe that any single farmer in the county begrudged the REPUBLICAN the small sum he might owe it. We do not believe it. We believe, on the contrary, that our far-sighted patrons will be glad to be able at last to do the paper a substantial service by paying up promptly this fall whatever amounts each and every one may owe it. We speak more particularly to the farmers in this connection, because we have not so indulged subscribers in the towns where money circulates all the year 'round. In the towns we have kept our collections and this, with the money we have run the paper with while indulging our readers in the country the past few years.

## Young Men's Work.

The Messrs. Latham, two young men farming on Mr. Sam Houston's place, will make, with two plows, this year, thirty-five bales of cotton. They hired only one hand, and did the rest of the work themselves.—Selma Times-Mail.

## A Bad Preacher.

Rev. A. J. Sims, pastor of the colored Baptist church at the new furnaces, skipped a few days ago with all the funds that had been contributed toward the building of a new church. It is supposed that he has gone to Atlanta.—Anniston Times.

That hacking cough can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. Sold by W. W. Gardner.

## THE OLDEN TIME.

### COL. MILNER'S REMINISCENCES.

Col. Milner made a speech before the Georgia Society in Birmingham Friday night last, and in his speech told something of the beginning of the two greatest roads in the State, the South and North and the E. T. Va. & Ga. A bill had passed the Legislature in the year 1858 appropriating \$10,000 for a survey of a route to connect the waters of the Tennessee river at some point on the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad. Col. Milner, contrary to expectation, started from the Ala. & Tenn. River Railroad at Montevallo and surveyed to Decatur, on the Tennessee river. He thus tells the story:

"The State, as will be seen by this act, had already been committed to the route from Selma via Jacksonville and Gadsden to Guntersville, on the Tennessee river, and had appropriated hundreds of thousands of dollars of the 2 and 3 per cent fund to the construction of this line as complying with the law of the United States making the donation. The survey proposed under the seventh section of the act above quoted was a menace to the state's former commitment and war was declared at once on the new departure by one-half of the political strength of the state. I had the honor of receiving the appointment as chief engineer to carry out this great work. I was a young man then, only 31 years old, and when I look back and see the magnitude of interests placed in my hands I often wonder at the accidents that carried me through. It will be seen by the act that I had no commissioners or advisers to aid or advise me in this great work, and that the matter of connecting the two sections of the state, and at the same time best develop the mineral regions, was left in my hands alone. The Legislature of Alabama was not aware then of the results depending on my actions, as time has clearly shown, or they never would have left this matter in the hands of any one man.

The Guntersville people had become satisfied, however, that no practicable railroad route could be built through the central part of Alabama, and if there was, there were cotton fields and corn fields on the Talladega route, none on the Elyton or Central line, as it was called, and the cotton fields were the standards of merit then in Alabama. The governor of Alabama gave me the law without any instructions. He could give me none, as every point on the Tennessee river from Nickajack to the Mississippi line was open to be selected on that river for the northern terminus, and every point on the navigable waters of Mobile bay was alike possible of selection for the southern terminus of this great railroad line.

The mineral regions were then an unknown quantity. Michael Tuohy was dead. He alone had any just conception of where they were and what they were. If ever a man was surrounded by a sea of difficulties, endless, boundless, I was that man. There was no chart and no compass, but there was a never-ending show of blue lights all over Alabama, saying come here or go there. I have said I have had no mentor, but I may say I selected two; the Hon. John D. Phelan and Samuel G. Jones. The one was the synonym in his day for uprightness and integrity, the other whilst equally upright and honest, was learned in his profession as civil engineer.

As a railroad was then built and already running, from Selma to Montevallo, in the right direction as I conceived, I adopted Selma as the terminus on the navigable waters of the Mobile bay, and by consequence Montevallo as the beginning of my railroad line. This neutralized to a certain extent Selma and Mobile, but raised a whirlwind in Montgomery and southeast Alabama, and in the very household of my friends.

The next question was where the mineral region lay. I first visited the Montevallo mines then in operation—a little vein about two feet thick—and was gravely told that that was the mineral region of Alabama. I next visited Elyton, the then center of knowledge on this subject. I rode along on top of ited mountain, and looked over this beautiful valley—one vast garden as far as the eye could reach, northeast and southwest. It was on the 1st day of June, 1858, Jones valley was well cultivated then. I had before traveled all over the United States; I had seen the great and rich valleys of the Pacific coast, but nowhere had I seen an agricultural people so perfectly provided for and so completely happy. They raised everything they required to eat and sold thousands and tens of thousands of bushels of wheat. Their settlements were around these beautiful, clear running streams, found gushing out everywhere in this valley. Cotton, the crop of gold, was raised here also, but on account of the difficulty of transportation, only in small quantities, but enough to take up the lost motion in labor. It was upon the whole, a quiet, easy-going, well formed, well framed and well regulated civilization; and it seemed a pity to one who knew it then to have disturbed the peaceful and happy existence of those people

with the new order of things prevailing here now. But my friends, you did not break up this happy dream with your engines and your railroads, your coal mines and your iron works. Only a few short years from this first day of June, 1858, the war cloud had risen over once happy country. The call to arms resounded on every hillside and in every valley in Alabama, and though this county voted against secession, as did all the counties of North Alabama, when war had actually begun, the young manhood of this valley, from Walnut Grove in the north to Tannahill in the south, stepped forward to defend with their life's blood their country. I SAW THE FIRST COMPANY START FOR THE WAR.

Captain Alberto Martin—I cannot pass over the name of Alberto Martin without giving a line to his memory. In doing this I do not disparage the services of Captain Oliver of the eighteenth, Captain Hanby of the nineteenth, Captain Porter of the twentieth, Miller of the twenty-eighth, Nabors of the twenty-eighth, Tarrant of the twenty-eighth, Mims of the forty-third and Lee of the fifty-eighth regiments.

Alberto Martin, though high born and highly educated, was a man for the people, and all over this county the widow and the orphan, the rich man and the poor man came to him for counsel and advice, and when he stepped to the front as captain of the first company for the war the best blood of this county flocked to his standard.

The following extract will show what they did:

### "TENTH ALABAMA INFANTRY."

"This regiment was organized at Montgomery, June 4, 1861, and went to Virginia a month later. When it arrived at Winchester it was brigaded under Gen. E. K. Smith, with the ninth and eleventh Alabama, nineteenth Mississippi and thirty-eighth Virginia. It saw no active service for several months, and lay near Manassas and Centerville, with General Wilcox in command of the brigade. It was doing some detached duty when it was attacked at Drainesville, where it lost twenty-one killed and sixty-four wounded. The regiment marched to the peninsula and was shelled at Yorktown. It fought at Williamsburg, and there lost eighty-five killed and wounded. Held in reserve at Seven Pines, it suffered slightly.

"The tenth took a conspicuous part in the battles of Gaines' mill and Frazier's farm and emerged from these terrible conflicts with a loss of over 200 men killed and wounded. It was at the second battle of Manassas and about thirty of its men fell on that sanguinary field. Under fire at Harper's Ferry it marched rapidly to Sharpsburg, and of the 200 men with which it entered the battle over half were left dead or wounded there.

"During the winter of 1862-63 the Tenth was on the Rappahannock and saw some active duty, suffering light at Hazel river and Fredericksburg. It sustained the shock of Sedgewick's corps at Salem and of its 400 men engaged 120 were killed and wounded, while the brigade lost 441 in casualties, and that exact number of the enemy's dead were counted in its front.

"In the harvest that death reaped at Gettysburg, were 175 of the men of this regiment killed or wounded, of 450 engaged. The Tenth spent the winter of 1863-64 near Orange C. H., and was hotly engaged at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, losing about fifty killed and wounded in the former, and about sixty in the latter battle. It participated at the second conflict at Cold Harbor, where it lost about twenty killed and wounded. In the months of August and June 1864, the Tenth took part in the fierce struggles around Petersburg, suffering severely in the most of them. At Hatcher's Run it lost fifteen or twenty disabled, and about thirty at High Bridge and Farmville, on the retreat to Appomattox. There the regiment fired its colors forever, ten commissioned officers and 205 men being present. Of 1429 names on its rolls, nearly 300 fell in battles or died of wounds, about 180 died of disease, and 249 were discharged or transferred."

I have not the time now to refer at large to the

### NINE OTHER COMPANIES FROM THIS COUNTY

The record shows that only a few of the bright young spirits who left under Captain Martin and others ever saw their homes again. The blood of these soldiers stained every battle field from Manassas to Appomattox, and as if not enough, Wilson's raiders left nothing here but the maidens and matrons, children and old men, and when the war ended and the Confederate soldier returned home it may be truly said, he found nothing but blackened chimneys and weeping widows to point him to his home. The Confederate soldier, by the arbitrament of arms, may be called a rebel, but from the record given above, the soldier of Alabama can never be called a coward—never.

I have digressed, my fellow citizens, from the line of my argument, to pay some attention to the people who lived in this county before the great Jehovah condescended to open

the sealed book of nature, in this country, which has enlightened and electrified the world. Their history is now your history; their gods are now your gods; their destiny are now your destiny.

I selected Decatur as the northern terminus of this great State road, and the line as now built via Blount Springs and Grace's gap, as the route for the railroad, across the mountains, with Montevallo as its southern terminus. But the end was not yet. My report and recommendation was laid before the Legislature in 1859-60. It was a voluminous document. The route was eminently practicable and feasible and the cost was placed so low that it was difficult to believe that the figures were true. I had been raised and educated in the Georgia system of railroads, every one of which was paying dividends. In fact the laws of Georgia had authorized the investment of the money of wards by their guardians in the railroad stock in that State.

I had over 100 pages of statistics in railroads and minerals. The governor sent it in on Saturday with the statement only, as can be seen from his message, that the engineer had, in his judgment, performed his duty able and well. Judge Thomas A. Walker, Senator from Calhoun, and Hon. J. M. Calhoun, Senator from Dallas, took the report, and though both were church members, read it all day Sunday, and as soon as the rules admitted Monday morning, Judge Walker made a motion to lay it on the table and proceeded to make a speech on it. I felt that I was on trial, and every word of that speech was burned into my soul, and it is there yet. He began by stating that the State had already pledged her faith to build a road via Guntersville and that if two roads were begun they would both fail by the way side, and if completed they would never pay on account of their competition with each other. Referring to the region it was to pass through, he made the famous statement which was attributed to and used by many others, that "the country was so poor that a

### BUZZARD WOULD HAVE TO CARRY HIS PROVISIONS

on his back or starve to death on his passage." Turning to the report and taking it up in his hands, he asked: "Who is this engineer who writes this great book of instructions and recommendations to the Legislature of Alabama, asks that this mass of trash be published at the expense of the State? His very statement of the cost of building this railroad is satisfactory evidence that there is no reliance or confidence to be placed in his report or in his statements. Who is he anyhow? I never heard of him before he was appointed by Governor Moore."

This was my first attendance on the Legislature of Alabama, and if what Judge Walker said is true, I am a gone up man.

Judge Calhoun followed and after he was through I felt like a convicted felon. Senator Burnette, from Butler, made a motion to print. Governor Patton and others also spoke in favor of printing. Here I met Governor Houston for the first time in my life and it was through his influence that the report was ordered printed, and in after life I never ceased thanking him for this action. It was the turning point in my life and was the beginning of Birmingham. The report was printed and believed and is now a State paper. Thousands of copies have been printed. The statistics were used all over Alabama by railroad promoters and speakers. Chancellor M. Spad-den, Judge Stone of Plekan, and General Rafter, are the only Senators now living who witnessed this debate, so far as I know.

February, 1860, the Legislature passed the law that gave life to this road. The contest was long and spirited, the parties were nearly equally divided. Cherokee county had then four votes in the general assembly, Calhoun three and Talladega three, Montgomery only two and Jefferson one, and Morgan only one. Shelby was neutral, Cherokee had a Senator, Calhoun a Senator, and General Rafter, of Morgan, was the only Senator who lived on this line. It was a battle of giants, and the result was a compromise, as the act clearly shows. My recommendations were adopted, however, as to the route.

But the money, \$858,497, the real bone of contention, was about equally divided, as the Guntersville route received \$420,333, this in addition to over half a million before. The Central received as a donation at the end of five years, \$693,135, on condition that the whole line was graded and prepared for the iron. This amount was loaned by the State to different railroads in Alabama, and the interest paid semi-annually to the Central. A company was organized in the fall of 1860 and the money raised to complete the whole line in five years without a dollar in debt.

Even then Montevallo was looked upon by me as the future Atlanta of Alabama, as it was below the mountains and the southern terminus of the Central or State railroad. Events were transpiring to change, and did change everything in Alabama. The Montgomery people headed by F. M.

Glimer, Jr., a Georgian, president of the South and North Alabama railroad of Alabama, had secured a charter from Montgomery to Montevallo to meet the Central and had secured a majority interest in the Mountain railroad contracting company, which had the contract to build and would own the Central railroad when built. The war came on and the stockholders in Limestone county, Alabama, surrendered their subscriptions, which were promptly taken by President Glimer. He then controlled a three-quarter interest in the Central, and changed it from Montevallo to Calera.

### The Crisis of the Hour—And Its Need!

It cannot be denied that there is at present a more uneasy feeling in the South between the whites and blacks than has been known in twenty years. For two significant facts point this statement. The other day when there was a riot reported in Mississippi, a colored military company in Chattanooga assembled at its armory and prepared to start through Alabama to the scene to take a hand. Suppose that company had attempted an armed invasion of Alabama? In Mississippi the farmers are organizing companies in every rural neighborhood, arming themselves, and electing officers, and pledging themselves to obey the orders of their officers. Does it need wisdom to see that this movement will spread?

While such uneasiness exists—and while every wise and honest man of either race, is urging prudence and forbearance—Bill Pledger, a notorious negro politician, issued an address. After issuing it he swaggered about the streets yesterday attended by a half dozen or so negroes. The gist of his card is as follows:

"The reason this convention is called for that day is because the Pledgement exposition will open on the 7th of October and close November 10th, and under the influence of the present excitement, with an influx of persons unfriendly to you during that time, a colored man's life would not be safe in the city of Atlanta, and it would be the height of folly to invite him here to be insulted and massacred."

While he was writing that card, the grand jury was in session, preparing indictments for the men who committed the outrage of which he writes, and a white man was being sent to jail—and properly sent—for refusing to testify against them. Governor Gordon promptly offered a good and sufficient reward, and pledged his word that the State would exhaust every effort to find and arrest the guilty parties. The young men's Democratic club was issuing a call for a meeting to denounce it. Public opinion universally condemned it. And yet knowing these things, Pledger puts out this incendiary appeal, and to the extent of his influence commits himself utterly to mischief. His action will raise up a thousand enemies to his race, and will not make one friend. It exasperates to such an extent, that it almost makes powerless the hands of those friends of the black race, who want to protect it and to punish those who wantonly wrong it. If this wretched agitator had ever done one real service to his race, or had even set the example of a busy and industrious life, we could look with more patience on this last flagrant and miserable outrage.

As it is, it simply deepens the problem which the wise and prudent of both races are trying to solve. It exasperates where there is need of calmness. Especially does it make it harder for the white people to save the negroes from the result of the folly of such men as Pledger. It only makes it harder to restrain the hot-headed and the rash—and to bring to justice and to punish those who have wantonly maltreated the blacks. As for the white people there is but one thing for them to do. That is to do right. To protect the negro in his rights—to give him justice and friendship and counsel. To punish those who wrong him. To hold to this course to the very last—and to quiet with strong and resolute hand the storm that threatens. An let us see to it that the Pledgers who do not have the respect of their own race, shall not win it through the indignation of the white race.

The alliances in the State are putting both feet down on alliance candidates for office. This is a sign check full of hope for the permanent usefulness of the alliance. The farmers have at last got their faces set toward the morning.—Rome Tribune.

Fewer Mortgages. Fewer mortgages have been recorded in Lee county this year than at any time since the war. The most of these already recorded are on colored tenants. Truly it can be said the shacks are gradually falling away.

"How do you feel now, Sue?" asked one Chicago woman of another who had just secured a divorce. "I feel unhampered," she replied.

## DEMANDS FOR SPACE NECESSITATE INCREASE OF ROOM.

Preparing for Good Roads and Walks Through the Grounds—Will Open at Night.

The directors of the Southern Exposition have taken steps to construct a gallery around the sides of the main hall, and the contract has already been let, the work to be completed by September 15th. This will add greatly to the space for exhibits, but judging from the number of applications which are being received there will be no vacant spots when the Exposition opens. A contract has also been made to enlarge the machinery hall by an addition of fifty feet to the building. These important improvements will greatly promote the success of the Exposition. The management has already ordered four large tents will be used as annex to the Exhibition hall, and space will be assigned in them to some special departments, the exhibits in which are of such a character that they may be kept in tents without danger. The manufacturers of these tents guarantee them to be absolutely waterproof, and the exhibits shown in them will be as safe from damage as those shown in the main building. The tents will be raised somewhat above the surface and will have good plank floors.

Arrangements will be made with an electric lighting company for the erection and operation of an electric light plant, and at night the buildings and grounds will be brilliantly lighted up, the company having agreed to put in several hundred incandescent lights. By this means the exposition management will be enabled to keep open house both day and night, which will give citizens whose business prevents attendance during the day an opportunity to spend an hour or two at the exposition after supper.

The management has ordered the grounds about the building, and inside the race track, to be plowed up just before the opening of the exposition, and sown in rye, which will be up by the time of the opening, and will cause the premises to present the appearance of a pretty wellkept lawn.

In addition to this, the management will take special pains to have good roads and walks to all portions of the grounds, for which purpose a large quantity of cinders have been secured and the roadways to the stock and cattle pens will receive special attention. The walks will be raised and will be covered with gravel which will cause them to be firm and dry, no matter what the condition of the weather may be.

The rush for space is so great, particularly from other States, that the management fear our own State may, by delaying too long, be left out in the cold. One of the main purposes of the Exposition is to show to Eastern and Northwestern visitors the unparalleled resources of Alabama, and unless the towns and counties of the State are up and doing, they may find difficulty in securing space for exhibits. By prompt action, however, space can now be secured for the display of the agricultural, mineral and lumber wealth of our State. No such splendid opportunity may be again presented in many years to come. Applications for space for exhibits are now on file in the Exposition office from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kansas and other Northern States. If citizens of Alabama desire to show to the world the grand resources of this State they must act without delay. Premium lists enclosing blank applications for space can be had at your probate office or by addressing W. C. Bibb, Jr., Montgomery, Ala.

## COTTON BAGGING TRIUMPHS.

And By the Season of 1890 Will Come Into General Use. Good Bye Jute.

Montgomery Advertiser.

On with the battle, victory is near at hand.

The farmers are gradually gaining in their fight against the bagging trust, and cotton bagging is very rapidly coming into use.

More bales are now to be seen covered with the new regulation uniform and it may be safe to say that by next season almost the entire crop will be wrapped in a material from the products of native soil and the most gigantic and powerful combine ever formed will have been thwarted and absolutely run off of the market. This fact alone will be one of the greatest triumphs ever achieved by the farmers, and will enable them to conquer other obstacles in the future, and demand and receive right and justice from all sides.

Of the making and use of cotton bagging, a well-known cotton man of Charleston recently said, and his remarks will meet a responsive chord from every friend of the farmer:

"I don't see why the cotton covers cannot come into use everywhere," said he. "The Alliance men seem determined to use it, and it is all nonsense to talk about their not being able to get it. This might be the case this year, but when the mills see there is a demand for it they are

going to manufacture it in such quantities as to supply that demand. If they are not prepared this season they will have all the necessary machinery by next fall, and anybody can buy all that may be wanted of it. The American people are too wide-awake to let an opportunity like this for making money pass, and you can depend on it that wherever there is a demand for any commodity whatever the American manufacturers will supply it, and they can't be bought up by trusts, either."

And every word of this is true. The farmers are determined not to use jute bagging and cotton men had as well make up their minds to get the staple in covering made from the inferior grades of cotton, the products of home fields and a monument to victory of the farmer over oppression and wrong.

Cotton bagging has come to stay and the jute has had its death knell sounded, the hand-writing is on the wall, the good fight has been won, and the farmers have cause already for great rejoicing. Use all the cotton bagging you can get this season.

## THE INCURABLE CURED.

A Remarkable Statement from a Well-known Citizen of South Carolina.

Cancer is hereditary in my family, an aunt on each side having died from this dreadful disease. In each instance the cancer was located in identically the same position—that mine first made its appearance—just below the left eye and extending down the left cheek bone and nose. I was attended by the best physicians but the case continued to grow worse under their treatment, and no hope of a cure could be given by them: "I had better have my affairs for this life and the next arranged, for the cancer was liable to strike a vital organ at any moment, and at once bleed me to death." About this time, 1886, I met with Mr. Shirley, living near Due West, whose cancer was being rapidly cured by using Swift's Specific (S. S. S.). I then gave up the doctors and all medicines I had heretofore been using, and commenced taking S. S. S., and after using the third bottle, I discovered that the scab had fallen off, and that those sharp darting pains, so characteristic of the cancer, had ceased, and the discharge was very profuse. In a few days it began to heal rapidly, and soon dried up. By the time I had exhausted the fifth bottle there was nothing left but the scar where the cancer had been, and I was a well man. The cure effected in my case is considered by my neighbors a most remarkable one, and clearly demonstrates the fact that S. S. S. does cure cancer. Swift's Specific is a boon to suffering humanity, and all I ask is, that those afflicted with cancer give it a trial, and like myself will be convinced to its virtues."

JAMES B. ARNOLD.

Greenwood, S. C., Treatise on Cancer mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

## CALHOUN COUNTY.

It Becomes the Banner County of the State in Point of Increased Valuation.

Up to yesterday DeKalb county led all the counties of the state which reported abstracts of assessments, with an increase of valuations of \$708,523.00 and an increase in the amount of revenue, even at the lower rate of four and a half mills, of \$2,241.81.

This morning the auditor received the abstract of assessments of Calhoun county, which takes the honors away from DeKalb, as it shows for Calhoun an increase in valuations amounting to \$2,140,975, causing an increase in revenue at the reduced tax rate of \$9,046.94. By this showing Calhoun becomes the banner county of the state in the point of increased valuations, which carries with it great development. Increased valuations may be reasonably expected from the following counties, yet to report: Chilton, Clay, Colbert, Jackson, Jefferson, Lauderdale, Marion, Mobile, Russell, Shelby and Walker.—Montgomery Journal.

## The Two-Horse Farmer.

J. D. Wood, on a two horse-farm, will make thirty bales of cotton and 800 bushels of corn. Hatcher, Vickers, on a three-horse farm, during the month of August gathered and sold twenty-three bales of cotton.—Abbeville Age.

## Thoroughly Satisfied.

We met the happiest, contented and most independent man yesterday we have seen in many days. He was Mr. John Jones, who lives in this county. He brought cotton to town to sell and has several bales at home which represents that much clear profit. He says he lives strictly at home, cares nothing for coffee, sugar, tobacco; drinks nothing stronger than water. He cares nothing for politics, law, land monopolists, bondholders or trusts, but swings on his own gate, and is serenely satisfied with his surroundings.—Geneva Record.



# The Republican.

L. W. GRANT, Publisher.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1889.

Good schools and good roads are a country's glory.

It is thought that Ohio will go Democratic in the coming election.

A prize fight at St. Louis, Mo., the 10th inst., resulted in the death of one of the fighters.

The great London strike has closed, the demands of the strikers having been practically acceded to.

Preparations have been about completed for the widening of the gauge of the East & West Railroad.

The Supt. of Education will settle in full with the teachers of the county on Saturday, October 12th. He can be found during the day in the Clerk's office.

A member of the Georgia Legislature has earned for himself an unenviable notoriety by justifying the cowardly whipping of negroes at East Point, in that State, recently.

The Grand Army of the Republic is mad because Tanner has been removed. Tanner dispensed the grease altogether to the satisfaction of the G. A. R., but not so much so to the men who pay the taxes.

Disgusted with the course of the Republican party toward the negro, several of the most prominent negroes of Pennsylvania have issued an address to their color throughout the country, advising them to vote with the Democratic party in future elections.

Several of our clever subscribers are responding to our invitation to pay up before a collector is sent around. Some of them write pleasant letters, with their remittances, which do us almost as much good as the money sent.

Tuesday night and Wednesday morning the thermometer fell 30 degrees in eighteen hours. It is supposed the cyclone on the gulf and gulf coast created a vacuum, which the cold atmosphere of the north rushed in to fill.

The Georgia Legislature has passed a bill making it a misdemeanor to sell cigarettes to minors, and a misdemeanor for miners to smoke cigarettes. It is claimed they are very injurious to the health of young people.

It was rumored on the streets of Anniston Thursday that the Louisville & Nashville R. R. had bought the Anniston & Cincinnati and the Anniston & Atlantic Railroads. The purchase of the Coosa & Tennessee Railroad by the Louisville & Nashville gives color to such a rumor.

In Laurensville, Ill., the negroes and whites had a bloody riot a few days ago. Several were killed and wounded. It grew out of an attempt of the negroes to rescue from jail a negro who had been placed there for an assault upon a gentleman on the street. Let us hear from the shriekers.

The attorney of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad will resist the removal of its depot in Anniston, and has filed application for removal of the condemnation proceedings instituted against the road before the Probate Court here, to the U. S. District Court at Birmingham.

Consolidated enumeration report of the number of children in Calhoun county between the ages of 7 and 21 years furnished the State Superintendent of Education by the county superintendent:

Whites, 6,555. Colored, 2,537.  
Total, 9,092.

We publish another article this week, on the first page of the Republican, concerning the Southern Exposition at Montgomery. Calhoun ought to be represented well at this great fair and we hope all who have worthy exhibits will put themselves in communication with the fair officers at once. Premium list can be had at the probate office in Jacksonville.

The Alabama Alliance Advocate, the new organ of the State Alliance, just established at Montgomery, says, "The Jacksonville Republican has for half a century been the true and tried friend of the farmers." The Alliance Advocate is, as usual, correct. The farmers stand by the Republican and the Republican stands by them. We never go back on our friends.

Spokane Falls, W. T., recently had a most destructive fire, causing the loss of millions and much consequent suffering. The charitable people, in every part of the United States, at once sent large sums to the relief of the sufferers. It is now said the city council of that city have been stealing out of this charity fund. Several of them are under arrest and will be bitterly prosecuted by the honorable element of the city.

The Alliance Advocate, edited by Mr. H. G. McCall, and published at Montgomery, is on our table. It starts out with several thousand subscribers and bids fair to be an immense success.

So violent have been the threats against the President since he removed Tanner from office that a body guard of detectives is now deemed necessary to his safety. The Grand Army of the Republic takes the loss of its prospective loot very hard indeed. Having "saved the nation," they are furious because they are not permitted to rob it at pleasure.

It is agreed all around that, either under the old rule or the new rule as to tare, the cotton planter gets nothing for the covering to the bale. He is satisfied with actual tare, or getting pay for the actual cotton in each bale. Now, if it takes 100,000 bales of cotton to cover the crop with cotton bagging, is it not true, under the above state of facts, that the farmers will actually present each year to the cotton buyers one hundred thousand bales of their cotton for nothing. And, as this cotton baling can be again used for some of the purposes for which the cotton fleece is used, will not the use of the 100,000 bales which are thus given to the buyer, tend rather to cheapen than to raise the price of cotton? In other words, if the farmers sell 7,000,000 bales for ten cents per pound and then throw in 100,000 bales for nothing, does not this bring down the price below ten cents to the buyer? Inasmuch as the cotton bagging, after it is used, is worth within ten per cent. as much as the cotton fleece, would it not be fair for the buyer to pay both for the cotton in the bale and the price of the cotton in the covering?

A party of Georgia farmers and journalists recently accepted an invitation of the Georgia Central Railroad to take a free ride up to Ohio to see how farming is carried on in that State. We have read several of their reports and find them very interesting. They went through the immense creameries where fortunes are made in butter and cheese making, but were told by the Ohioans that they would swap them their cheese and butter industry for their early watermelon crop. They examined the fine vineyards of that State, where millions of gallons of wine are annually made, and came to the conclusion that the South presented a better field for grape culture. They saw a seven hundred acre farm planted in nothing but Irish potatoes, onions and celery, with a profit of hundreds of dollars per acre, and were told that these did not cost as much in money and labor to cultivate as the cotton field does. This country is as well adapted to the growth of these things as of cotton. In short, the Georgia farmers came to the conclusion that the South is the better agricultural country, taking climate as well as soil into account. In the section of country visited, land is worth \$100 per acre. Here in the South the same quality of land can be had from \$10 to \$50 an acre. There the farmers use no guano. Here they do. There they diversify their crops and raise cattle to supply manure, and prosper undreamed of will dawn on this country, and Southern agricultural lands will begin to climb rapidly to the figure of Ohio lands. The farmers have the making of their fortunes in their own hands. Here is where organization and intelligent co-operation might come in with untold benefit.

A negro who came to the city yesterday to sell a bale of cotton told one of the merchants with whom he traded that he had raised three bales of cotton without a mule. The negro explained his method of accomplishing this as follows: "I rented a piece of land for twenty dollars, but I did not have a mule and could not get one very well, so I went to work for one of my neighbors and in exchange for my work got him to plow my land. I kept this up all the year, getting all my plowing done without the expense of feeding a mule, and consequently nearly all my crop is clear profit. I will have three and perhaps four bales of cotton."—Montgomery Evening Journal.

The largest raft either of cypress or pine timber ever towed to this city, was brought down from Mount Vernon on last Sunday night, by the tug Toller, Captain Roberts in command. The raft contained four hundred and forty-five cypress logs, averaging one hundred and ninety-two cubic feet, making the total 85,861 cubic feet or 1,250,000 superficial feet. The value was \$13,000.—Mobile News.

A Young Man Stabbed to Death in an Alabama Church.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 17.—C. C. Barden, a highly respected young man of Andalusia, Covington county was stabbed through the heart last night, in the aisle of the Campbellite church, by John Endsley, a sailor, who has been working in the mills near the town. Barden was standing conversing with a young lady that had refused the company of Endsley, and as Barden turned to walk out of the church, Endsley drew a large knife and plunged it into his heart, the blood spattering on a dozen or more ladies. Endsley escaped.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1889.

"Some of the prettiest women in the country are right here in the Treasury department," said a friend to me recently. And he was about right. A great many of them Washingtonians, but, as a class, they represent the beauty of about the whole country. They are blondes and brunettes; short and tall and medium; some plump, some queenly, some willowy—they are fairly the types of the several great cities and about all the states of the Union. In that one building, covering four blocks, is to be found as much beauty as a hunt through many large cities might discover. A large proportion of the female clerks are young, or at least on the minus side of the line beyond which lies old maidhood. Office life is not promotive of longevity, and many of the elderly women have died off or reached an age beyond usefulness. Those who have come into the department within the past four or five years are mostly young women, who entered the government service through the civil service examination. They are a bright lot of young women.

They are usually of a refined type of good, sensible pretty girls—a little beyond girlish. They always dress in good taste, though not generally in an expensive style. During the ordinary working hours the visitor to the Treasury will not see many of these young women. They are apt to be hard at work behind closed doors or just shut from view by balustrades. But during the half hour allowed for lunch a swarm of pretty female clerks rush about the corridors to exchange bits of gossip or to get their tea.

"What will be the tendency of legislation this session?" asked your correspondent of a member of the coming Congress, whose prominence in the Democratic party makes his views worth reporting. "Your question cannot be answered very satisfactorily," said this gentleman, "until we see what the president recommends in his message, but there are several matters that I am certain will be before congress for its action. The Army and Navy both require a good deal of legislation. There is a very general sentiment among Democrats that one of the things this administration must continue to do is to recreate the naval service. Yes, I used the word recreate advisedly, the work must not stop and it must be overhauled completely and restored to the position it occupied among the world's fleets before the war. The Democratic party has always been the friend of the two services."

"I will tell you what I am in favor of, and I presume I may fairly say that the average Democratic Congressman feels about as I do. In the first place, we intend, if the Administration will permit it, to rebuild the Navy. All these ideas have to grow. We Democrats have declared in Congress and to the people for the past ten years that we believed a navy such as the dignity of the American Republic demanded was an absolute necessity, and that if we ever came into power this was one of the first things we meant to have done. There is not a Democrat of any prominence in either House who has not made this declaration some time or other. It might have been attempted before we did if the naval experts could have agreed upon the kind of ships wanted. There seems to be settled at last, and now we are ready to go to work and aid a Republican administration to complete what we began. I am in favor of the construction of thirty more new ships of war, in addition to those being built. That would give us a fleet of sixty men-of-war of the best kind. "Do you mean to say you believe even if the Democrats are willing that Congress will agree to such an enormous increase in our Navy as you intimate?" was asked in some surprise. "Yes, I do, and I'll tell you why. These ships could be of iron and steel. Besides the patriotic feature of the matter there is an economic view. The building of the Navy would create at once a demand for the best class of iron this country produces, and stimulate the iron production in a very healthy way. Besides the country's protection, which is a prime duty, Congress would be encouraging and assisting a very important industry. Perhaps the world ought to be so advanced as to need no armies or navies, but it isn't. Therefore let us make ours as effective as we can."

An impression prevails that the Tanner matter will be investigated by Congress, and then the correspondence and the report of Secretary Noble's investigation committee will be given to the public. This commission has finished its work and given up its rooms at the Pension Office, though it has not yet been finally dissolved.

To Members Calhoun County Farmers Alliance.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 16, '89. The County Alliance will meet with Central Alliance at Weavers' Station on Tuesday, October 16th, at 10 o'clock. Secretaries of primary alliances are requested to send their quarterly reports to County Secretary J. M. K. Gwin, Oxford, Ala., several days previous. Delegates' dues should be on the "roll" by 9 o'clock, a. m. Also, R. F. Galt, commissioner of Agriculture, and possibly President Adams, of State Alliance, will be present the first day, Tuesday 15. L. D. MILLER, President C. C. F. A.

## REFLECTED SPLENDOR.

The Sunset That Lighted in S. S. Cox the Fires of Poetry.

The production which won for Mr. Cox the sobriquet of "Sunset" was a piece of descriptive writing which appeared in the Ohio Statesman, May 19, 1883, and was entitled "A Great Old Sunset." He was in the composing room of the Statesman the evening before and witnessed a peculiarly beautiful sunset. As the inspiration seized him he picked up his pen and, using a composing stone for a desk hurriedly wrote the following:

"A GREAT OLD SUNSET."  
"What a peculiar sunset was that of last night! How glorious the storm and how splendid the setting of the sun! We do not remember ever to have seen the like on our round globe. The scene opened in the west, with a whole horizon full of golden interpenetrating lustre which colored the foliage and brightened every object into its own rich dyes. The color grew deeper and richer, until the golden lustre was transfused into a storm cloud, full of finest lightning, which leaped into dazzling zigzags all around and over the city. The wind arose with fury, the slender shrubs and giant trees made obeisance to its majesty. Some even snapped before its force. The strawberry beds and grass plants 'turned up their whites to see Zephyrus march by.' As the rain came and the pools and the gutters hurried away thunder roared grandly and the fire bells caught the excitement and rang with hearty chorus. The south and the east received the copious showers, and the west all at once brightened up in a long, polished belt of azure, worthy of a Sicilian sky."

"Presently a cloud appeared in the azure belt in the form of a castellated city. It became more vivid, revealing strange forms of peerless fancies and alabaster temples and glorious rare and grand in this mundane sphere. It reminded us of Wordsworth's splendid verse in his 'Excursion':

"The appearance instantaneously disclosed  
Was of a mighty city, boldly say  
A wilderness of buildings, sinking far  
And self withdrawn into a wondrous depth,  
Far sinking into splendor without end."

"But the city vanished only to give place to another isle, where the most beautiful forms of foliage appeared, imaging a paradise in the distant and purified air."

"The sun, wearied of the elemental commotion, sank behind the green plains of the west. The 'great eye in heaven,' however, went not down without a dark brow hanging over its departing light. The rich flush of unearthly night had passed, and the rain ceased; when the solemn church bells pealed, the laughter of children out and joyous after the storm is heard with the carol of the birds, while the forked and purple weapon of the skies still darted illumination around the Starling college, trying to rival its angles and leap into the dark windows."

Harrison's Alabama Plan.

There was a very worldly deacon who confessed in his declining years that he had tried to serve God and Mammon forty years, but he had found it mighty hard sledding. Col. Robt. McKee's article on the Harrison policy in Alabama shows that the president is finding that the effort to solidify the colored vote and at the same time divide the white vote is mighty hard sledding.

Of course if the republicans believed what they said and did what they promised, the matter would be comparatively simple. The bulk of the republicans in the south being colored, pretty much all the offices would be given to the colored men, and all hope of dividing the whites would be abandoned.

If there were not enough colored men to give the republicans a victory, troops would be sent down there and the colored candidates installed in office. But President Harrison and Secretary Blaine, and other republicans, many of whom have invested capital under the protection of southern state governments, have not the slightest notion in the world of setting the colored man in a place where he can make laws, assess taxes, and disburse public money. They are trying to recognize the colored man and give him offices, just enough to keep him in a state of organization as a republican voter, but not enough to threaten the security of northern investments in southern industries. Naturally enough in this effort to deceive both sides the president is deceiving nobody, and is creating black enemies without making any white friends.

It is a very simple thing to give one federal office to Moseley and another to Parsons, and to keep the colored voters organized just enough for political effect in the north and not enough to effect anything in the south, is going to prove mighty hard sledding.—National Democrat.

Twelve years ago Tom Swift was stewing roots and herbs in a wash pot and selling it as Swift's Specific. A few days ago Dr. Rankin and Mr. Swift were offered \$1,200,000 for the Swift Specific patent and copyright. In the past twelve years they have paid out more than \$1,000,000 in advertising that medicine, and it has made as much more in dividends.—Atlanta Constitution.

## 1889 Fall Greeting 1889.

We take the pleasure of informing you that now, having the Largest Store in the City, the finest and largest Glass Front in the State, thereby having plenty of light to show our immense stock, also having every Department Separate and Distinct, with polite Salesmen to wait on you, we will from this season on have.

### Special Attractions in Every Department.

We buy for (our) four of the Largest Store in the State, from manufacturers direct, for cash, and are able to save you from 10 to 20 per cent on the dollar.

### Our Clothing Department

Will be the largest in the city and stocked with the choicest and best out this season, for Men, Youths and Boys.

Our Underwear Department will consist of all qualities Camel's Hair, California Mohair, also celebrated Medicated Jaeger Underwear.

### Our Hat Department

Will show up the very Latest Styles and Best Qualities, in High Silk, Soft Fur Hats and Derby Styles. We have added the best hats made—the Younman Derby and J. B. Stetson Soft Fur Hats.

In our Shirt Department we will have the Newest Patterns in Woolen and best makes in White Dress Shirts.

### OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT

Will be the largest in the City. In Men's wear we have the Douglas \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.00, hand made; also the Railroader, for easy wear and comfort. Every pair warranted or money refunded. For Ladies we have Kid, Cassano and Dongola Dress Shoes; for Misses, Boys and Children, Dress and School Shoes.

### DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Our Dress Goods Department will be replete with all the Latest Novelties and Importations. In this department, we have the Newest Trimmings to match all Dress Goods. We are assured of having the Most Elegant and Extensive Line ever brought to this City. We can and will sell them at prices to defy any competition.

### Our Millinery Department.

Our Millinery Department will have the Newest, Choicest and best in Hats, Feathers and Blooms. Miss Gerson is now in New York, attending all the Fall Openings, and will select only the Newest Styles.

### Our Line of Carpets, Rugs, Grub Cloth and House-furnishing Goods,

TRUNKS, VALISES, UMBRELLAS, Etc., is the Largest in the City. Please Call and See Us—No trouble to show goods any time.

### ULLMAN BROS., Anniston, Ala.

### Light and Heavy Farm Wagons

FOR SALE CHEAP AT

### Fry's Carriage Works, Anniston, Ala.

July 27-3m

### J. H. CRAWFORD,

Has just received a fine lot of

### Coffins & Caskets.

Also small Gloss White Caskets for Children.

Prices range from \$5 to \$45. Largest sizes for men, at my shop on Main street, south from the public square Jacksonville, Ala.

### Register's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of Chancery Court for the 9th District of the Northern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama, rendered at the April Term 1889 of said Court in the case of Carrie M. Wilber by her next friend vs. John H. Allen, K. M. Allen, John C. Wilber and Oxnana Land Co. I will as Registrar in said court sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Constable building at the corner of 10th and Noble Streets in the city of Anniston, Alabama, on Monday the 14th day of October 1889, the following described real estate to-wit: Lot No. one (1), Block eleven (11) Division No. one (1), as shown by map of the Town of Oxnana, Ala., said lot is situated in Anniston, Ala.

Said lot together with the building and improvements thereon will be sold to satisfy said decree in favor of the said Carrie M. Wilber, the complainant in said suit above mentioned.

This 12th day of September 1889.

Wm. M. HAMPS, Registrar.

### Notice to Creditors.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Mrs. Frances B. Williams deceased, having been granted the undersigned by the Hon. E. F. Crook, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, on the 2nd day of Sept. 1889, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law or they will be barred.

Sept 14-3t.

### FINAL SETTLEMENT.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said county, Special Term, September 3rd, 1889.

This day came James Crook, Guardian of James F. Crook, a minor, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Guardianship.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 15th day of October 1889 be and is hereby appointed the day upon which said account and vouchers shall be presented for a final settlement of said Guardianship.

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## Anniston Arms Co.,

No. 917 NOBLE STREET,



Will sell as cheap as any house North, East, South or West.

### Guns, Rifles, Pistols,

### CARTRIDGES.



LAWN TENNIS, BASE BALL,

Gymnasium Fishing Tackle,

And all kinds of

### Sporting Goods.

Agents for

King's Great Western Powder Co.,

Parker Bros. Guns, L. C. Smith's Guns.

ANNISTON ARMS CO.

sept 18m4 Anniston, Ala.

### WASHINGTON SEMINARY

ATLANTA, GA.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Through curriculum of studies, excellent advantages. Address: Mrs. BAYLOR STEWART, PRINCIPAL.

### STATE NORMAL

COLLEGE,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Next session opens Tuesday Sept. 3rd. For catalogue address

C. B. GIBSON, Jacksonville, Ala.

### E. M. REID, J. P.

MORRISVILLE, ALA.

Keeps Marriage Licenses for sale, Courts the 1st and 3rd Saturdays in each month. It.

### DOERING & ROBINSON,

LEADING JEWELERS.

### WATCHES

SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES,

Reliable Goods,

### Fair Dealings

AND

### BOTTOM PRICES.

925 Noble Street,

Anniston, Alabama.

### SIGN BIG CLOCK.

sept 18

### GEO. V. ELWELL,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

House and Sign Painting

Paper Hanging

And Wall Decoration.

Orders from at New's drug store will receive prompt attention.

JAMES CROOK, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

S. D. G. BROTHERS, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

J. J. WILLY, ANNISTON, ALA.

### CROOK, BROTHERS & WILLET

Attorneys at Law.

Jacksonville and Anniston.

### L. Richardson & Co.,

Manufacturers of

### Lumber and Lathes,

Hays' Station, East & West R. R.

Three and a half miles north of Jacksonville.

### Orders Solicited.

### Jacksonville Hotel,

(D. W. Warlick, Lessee.)

This hotel has been recently refitted throughout. Clean rooms. Good fare. Charges moderate.

A Nice Line of Cigars, Cigarettes and Smoking Tobacco Always on Hand.

oct 12m







## BACK FROM NEW ORLEANS.

COMMISSIONER HENDERSON AND COLONEL LIVINGSTON

Issue a Card in Which They Make Valuable Suggestions—Commissioner Henderson Talks.

Atlanta Constitution. Commissioner J. T. Henderson, and President of the Alliance L. F. Livingstone are back from New Orleans and issue the following joint letter to the cotton raisers of Georgia which will be read with great interest by those to whom it is addressed and by thousands of others:

ATLANTA, Ga., September 13, 1880.—Editors Constitution: The action taken at New Orleans on the 11th by the convention composed of delegates from the cotton exchanges of the United States agreeing that all cotton should be priced and sold net, and fixing the tare at twenty-four pounds on each bale covered in jute, and sixteen pounds on each bale covered in cotton standard bagging, three-fourths pounds per yard, by their action is to become operative on and after the first day of October next, which will avail to every farmer selling cotton on or after that date covered in cotton bagging fourteen pounds per bale over the present tare allowed, and this at ten cents per pound makes a net gain of \$1.40 per bale. Also, cotton covered with jute a gain of six pounds per bale, at 10 cents, or a gain of 60 per bale. This on a crop of 7,500,000 bales, estimated crop for 1880, is \$1,050,000, or a gain of \$2,800,000 on 2,000,000 bales covered in cotton, and \$3,800,000 on 5,500,000 bales covered in jute. Now will not all cotton producers fall into the line at once and back up this liberal and just action on the part of the cotton exchanges? From October 1st, no man need complain of loss on cotton covered in cotton, and all using jute can thank this noble body of men for the gain of 60 cents per bale on cotton thus covered.

All papers friendly please copy. J. T. HENDERSON, Commissioner of Agriculture. L. F. LIVINGSTONE, President Georgia Farmers' Alliance.

Commissioner Henderson Talks.

"I had no idea how hot a place could be till I got to New Orleans," said Judge Henderson yesterday.

He had just returned from the crescent city and was still perspiring from the remembrance of what he had passed through.

"I found all the cotton exchanges, with one or two exceptions, willing and waiting for some adjustment of the tare question. We accomplished even more than we expected and the new arrangement will go into operation October 1st. I think it ought to be done at once. I am particularly anxious that the cotton men of Atlanta should put this new plan into effect at once because delay will give other cotton points a chance, and I feel confident that some of these places will make an immediate application of the new system, and it will give them an immense advantage with the farmers. The new system provides only for the reduction of the tare in America. We take the tare off here and pay the farmer for the net cotton. The Liverpool men can do as they please about it. I think it would be the part of prudence for the producers to hold up their cotton until the rule goes legally into effect, unless the buyers are willing to comply with the provisions in advance. This arrangement will save the farmers of the south somewhere in the neighborhood of six millions of dollars on this season's cotton."

Colonel Livingstone at New Orleans.

The speech of Colonel L. F. Livingstone president of the Georgia Alliance, as given at length in the New Orleans Picayune, is reproduced here. Colonel Livingstone was introduced by Commissioner Kolb, of Alabama, who stated that the farmers had selected Colonel Livingstone to speak for them upon the question of bagging and tare. The Picayune says: Livingstone is a tall, determined-looking man, smooth of face except for a gray chin beard, a perfect type of the intelligent southern farmer, addressed the convention at length from the farming and alliance standpoint. He said he was thankful for the opportunity to discuss the question and thankful to President Thomas, of the New Orleans cotton exchange, for the fair and equitable resolutions submitted. If the farmers know their own hearts, all they ask is justice. All they want is fairness in this matter. This has been a troublesome question and is likely to be for some time to come. For twenty-five years

THE COTTON PRODUCER has not had one word to say about tare, time of delivering cotton, or any thing else about his product. They have gone on that line about as long as they intend to. They do not threaten to do and do not want to fight. They want to meet the buyers just on the basis of fairness the New York gentlemen spoke of, and congratulated themselves upon the opportunity afforded to talk the matter over. Both sides are interested in it, and he wished the European parties were here too.

He sketched the reason why farmers put their cotton in cotton cloth. The idea of five or six millions of dollars going out of the south annually to pay for jute bagging. The farmers were impoverished by the late war, and were left at

THE BOTTOM OF A RIGGED MILL. They have been pulling up that

hill for twenty years with their mouths closed upon the cotton question. They have made but little clear money out of cotton. They don't know who did, but there has been wonderful profit in it for somebody. The farmers do not come with grasping arms, but to build up their own section they must shape their course as they have. They teach it everywhere until public opinion is educated as to enforce their demands. More than a year ago, in connection with other gentlemen, he had met a committee of

THE JUTE COMBINE, or trust, as it is called, at Birmingham, and they had a long conference. The speaker went over the whole grounds with the jute men and then asked them the question: "If you were cotton producers what would you do?" One man was frank enough to admit that he would use cotton bagging. It is to the interest of the south to use it. The "dog tail" cotton, which is usually deducted from the value of the crop, amounting to some 125,000 bales, can be taken for bagging, and thus enhance the value of the remainder of the crop. The merchant and spinner cannot be hurt much by high cotton. If it would not hurt them to have the farmers use cotton bagging, but help the whole country, he did not see why the exchanges on this side of the water should hesitate on the question of tare. The money should be left in the south. He could understand why

EUROPE OPPOSES COTTON BAGGING, as England controls the jute trade. The exchanges should not hesitate any longer. All the delegates, from north and south, are citizens of one country, live under one flag, and the farmers ask that the delegates stand by them and help get rid of this trouble which put them solely and last in the hands of a foreign country.

Mr. Livingstone said that he was surprised to see Galveston, Tex., not represented. Georgia, his own state, was ably represented in the person of the chairman of the convention, who was competent to speak for the state. The farmers only asked the convention to do what is right. He would be ashamed that the alliance submitted a proposition that was not right. There is not a bag or tierce of sugar sold in New Orleans but what its tare is marked on its face. Is it strange that the cotton farmers ask that the tare on a bale of cotton follow it to Europe? New York has struck the key-note. All the farmers want is net cotton and

A FAIR CHANCE IN THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD. They don't want the markets interfered with by Europeans. He had no sympathy with Europeans anywhere. If all the money is spent in building up here, the cotton producer might afford a margin.

The farmers of this country will one day take the matter in hand, and when they do it will be in the rough, uncouth way in which they are in the habit of doing things. But they always work on a straight line. They have a right to say that they should receive a reasonable profit on cotton. They don't dictate the price but it is not impossible that they will not do it, and if the worst comes to the worst, they will do it.

The farmers are hard pressed to get cotton bagging.

THE LANE MILLS AND OTHERS. are far behind in their orders. There are other mills in Alabama and Georgia, but it is claimed that some of these do not make the bagging up to the standard. The farmers may have let off some stuff too light and flimsy, but it is not to the interest of the cotton producer to put such stuff on bales. In the contracts with the Lane and other mills they require a standard, and it is not their fault if they have failed in some instances.

If three-quarters of a pound to the yard is not sufficient, it can be made heavier. They thought it sufficient to bear shipping and handling. All they want is what is right. If the jute covering of a bale weighs 25 pounds, and cotton bagging only 12 1/2 pounds, the man doesn't live but must confess that more should be paid for the cotton covered bale. Nobody has a right to ask something for nothing.

The farmers are poor. They are now making an effort to get out of their poverty; and if the American exchanges are willing to help them they are glad to find it out.

The exchanges should not be dictated to by Europe. If they pass this resolution, though Europe resist, the time must come when it will take the cotton. It has got to take the cotton, and there is no use bothering about it. Europe may block up the market for a while, but it will pay the tare and more, too, after the delay. America has nothing to risk by it, and England all. If the farmers are benefitted by the proposed change the whole country will be benefitted. No one section is damaged without all the rest feeling it.

The speaker said that his order is secret, but he represents all the Alliances when he says their fight is not on the exchanges. The Alliances are willing to lock hands with them on the proposition submitted. The farmers are going to have equity in this business. He would not be dishonest enough to say that they will lie down and take any terms Europe dictates. They might have to submit for one season, but their time will come.

President Tobin interrupted the gentleman by saying that Europe was divided on the tare question.

Mr. Livingstone replied that he was glad to hear it.

He said, in conclusion, that the farmers hated ambiguity, and whether the convention decides for or against them that its action be plain and unmistakable.

Every Alliance in the State and country is solid on the question. The Alliance is strong now, having united with other orders, and in a short time it will take in a million and a quarter more farmers from the north. If it can't get its rights by begging, the time will come when the farmers will take what is unquestionably theirs.

Lower Prices AND Increased Attractions FOR CLOSE BUYERS AT RANDALL'S.

Look at these Samples. Rose jars, 75 cents to \$2. Pot Pourri, or Japan rose leaves, to fill rose jars, only 65cts per box. Brass crumb trays and scrapers only \$1. Mauny Lemon squeezers, best in the world, reduced to \$1.50 per doz. The best spectacles in town for \$1. Good steel nose glasses for 50cts. Solid gold spectacles and nose glasses for \$5. Big stock of jewelry at all prices, cheapest to best. A fine stock of table and pocket cutlery at lowest prices. Waterbury Watches \$2.50. Swiss Watches \$10. American Watches \$10. Gold filled Watches, ladies' and gents', \$15. Nickel Clocks \$1.25. Nickel alarm Clock \$1.50. One Day Walnut Strike Clocks \$3.00. Eight Day Walnut Strike Clocks \$4.00. Silver Plated Teaspoons per set 60 cents. Silver Plated Tablespoons per set \$1.25. Silver Plated Knives per set \$1.25. Silver Plated Forks per set \$1.25. Tea Cups and Saucers per set 20 cents. Tumblers per set 20 cents. Goblets per set 25 cents. Bowls and Pitchers 75 cents. Handsomely decorated China cups and saucers \$1.00 per set. Fancy banded and colored tumblers very stylish, one dozen in a box, from \$1.00 to \$2.00. Jelly glasses and Mason's fruit jars at bottom prices. Decorated dinner sets from \$15 to \$30. Decorated tea sets from \$4 to \$8. Decorated chamber sets from \$4.50 to \$24. For most light with least oil, use the Rochester Tripple Burner. Old lamps fitted with these burners for 75 cents. A big stock of library and hall lamps, very handsome, at from \$2.50 to \$15. Glass stand lamps from 20 cents to \$1.50. The Rochester lamp is the best and the Buck is next. Big stock of both at New York prices. Five gallon oil cans filled with best oil for \$2. The best and safest kitchen lamp for 50 cents. Scalloped top chimneys all sizes 5c. each. The Ross Patent Refrigerator is the only guaranteed dry cold air refrigerator manufactured. If you want the best at the lowest price, don't fail to examine the "Ross" before buying. A few 4 qt. ice cream freezers, Gooch's Peerless, for \$3 each. Your last chance to get a freezer of this kind at the price. A big stock of J. & G. Meakin's Ironstone China, my own importation; cheaper than ever before offered in this latitude. New Goods received daily. Country dealers supplied at wholesale prices. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by first-class workmen and satisfaction guaranteed by

R. O. RANDALL. GADSDEN, ALA. July 28-41

Established 30 Years. H. A. SMITH ROME, - - - - - GEORGIA.

Wholesale AND Retail Bookseller and Music Dealer.

JUST received a magnificent line of both day goods; Gents and dress suits, Work boxes, Writing Desk, Toilet sets for Ladies and Gentlemen, Push top Morocco bound Photograph and Autograph Albums, Pocket, Standard Juvenile and Gift Books, Scrap book, Bible, Prayer and Hymn books, Pictures, Engravings, Vases, Bronzes, Games, Balls, Toys, Fancy Stationery in Push boxes and a great variety for Christmas, Birthday and Wedding Presents. Frames and Organs from different manufacturers, for Cash or installment plan, at low prices. Good ROLLS OF WALL PAPER and Borders, at greatly reduced prices. Samples sent on application.

ELLIS & STEVENSON Attorneys at Law, Jacksonville, Alabama.

THE FAMOUS One Price House, Noble and Tenth Streets, Anniston, Ala.

Having added to our general line of Goods a large stock of

Clothing, Dress Goods, Notions, and many Specialties, we defy competition in prices. Our friends are specially requested to call and examine prices. "A dime saved is a dime made."

Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, NEW ORLEANS SUGARS and SYRUPS, BEST RIO COFFEES, Roasted and Green, OOLONG and IMPERIAL TEAS, CALIFORNIA FRUITS & VEGETABLES, BACON LARD, HAMS & BEEF, PICKLES, CHOW CHOW and SAUCES.

FLOUR, MEAL & BRAN. Call and see us, and we will please you in prices and what we have not on hand will order at once. Our motto, "short profits and quick sales."

STRICTLY FOR CASH, and intend keeping everything in the Family Grocery line. Country produce taken in exchange for goods. We tender thanks to friends for past favors and solicit a further trial. sep12-41 HAMMOND & CROOK.

THE LEADING GROCERS, PORTER, MARTIN & CO., We invite your attention to our line of Groceries and Hardware which you will find to be the most complete in town. Now is the time to buy

TURNIP SEED, FRUIT JARS, SUGARS, MOWING BLADES, PEARL TOP LAMP CHIMNEYS BEST MADE AT 10c.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE. Give us a call. PORTER, MARTIN & CO.

Crisp Comments ON Current Questions.

From the tenor of the clothing Advertisements one reads now-a-days one would imagine—if one didn't know the exact reverse was the case—that

"Clothiers" and "Philanthropists" had become synonymous terms. They tell you they are selling \$25.00 suits for \$12.50, \$20.00 suits for \$10.00, \$15.00 suits for \$7.50—or some relative cuts from original prices. Something wrong SURE. Either their original prices were exorbitantly high, or their sophisticated statements pay but scant tribute to the peoples' intelligence. Don't like such a state of things—NOT BECAUSE IT HURTS OUR BUSINESS—on the contrary—thinking people all come here and buy—but because it shows a lack of confidence between BUYER and SELLER—it shows a tendency to do business on the wild western plan—wrong—it's wrong. Take the people into your confidence—tell them naked self-evident truths, and "our Dukedom to a penny," you'll find it best in the long run. When "The Famous" advertises a \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00 or \$20.00 suit, you can rely on it that it is worth every Dollar we sell them for. Should you or "your folks" think to the contrary don't hesitate to send them back to our Establishment where your purchase money awaits you without questioning, providing they are not soiled.

THE FAMOUS One Price House, Noble and Tenth Streets, Anniston, Ala.

JNO. D. HAMMOND. PETER L. HAMMOND. O. S. CROOK. HAMMOND & CROOK.

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Speer's Preserving Powder

CROW BROS.,

For 25c you can put up 25 pounds of fruit or vegetables for winter use in earthenware jars, old bottles and crocks—air tight jars are not necessary. Five boxes for one dollar. Directions with each box. We also have a large lot of Fruit Jars on hand. Just received a nice lot of

LADIES' GENUINE PEBBLE GOAT SHOES.

We will give good bargains in our READY MADE CLOTHING.

Now is the time to strike us. We want to make room for our large FALL and WINTER STOCK which will arrive September 1st. Several barrels of New Orleans Sugar on hand. Call and get our prices before buying. CROW BROS.

NOTICE! Commencing to-day, Aug. 1, 10 PER CENT OFF

On all Sales of our Summer's Stock of SHOES.

T. A. HALL & SON., Anniston, Ala.

STEVENSON, MARTIN & GRANT, Real Estate Brokers,

Jacksonville, - - - - - Alabama.

Real Estate bought and sold on commission, rents collected &c. Property placed in our hands for sale will be advertised for sale without cost to land owner.

No Sale—No Charge. Jacksonville real estate and farm and mineral land along the line of Jacksonville & Anniston Railroad specially solicited.

Livery and sale Stable, MARTIN & WILKERSON, Proprietors, JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Elegant vehicles. Good horses; careful drivers. Horses and Mules bought and sold. Stock boarded at reasonable rates. Prices in keeping with the stringency of the times. mar21-41.

THE Jacksonville Republican

—THE— OLD DEMOCRATIC ORGAN

—OF— Calhoun County, Alabama.

—IN ITS— FIFTY-FIRST YEAR.

SUBSCRIPTION, - \$1 PER ANNUM.

With its increasing years it recognizes its increased responsibility to patrons, and the present year will be more bright and newsy.

All and much more will find a place in its columns. Its aim will be to please its readers.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

OUR JOB DEPARTMENT

IS COMPLETE.

We are prepared to do all kinds of job work on short notice and at low prices. Give us a call, and be convinced.

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# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, 1889.

VOL. 52. NO. 39.

## Rheumatism and Catarrh.

Rheumatism and catarrh are both blood diseases. In many severe cases they have led to treatment with B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm), made by Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Write for book of convincing proofs, sent free.

R. P. Dodge, Atlanta, Ga., says: "My wife had catarrh and nothing did her any good. Her constitution finally failed and poison got into her blood. I placed her on a use of B. B. B., and to my surprise her recovery was rapid and complete."

W. P. McDaniel, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I was much emaciated and had rheumatism so bad I could not get along without crutches. I also had neuralgia in the head. First class physicians did me no good. Then I tried B. B. B., and its effects were magical. I cheerfully recommend it as a good tonic and quick cure."

Mrs. Matilda Nichols, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "I had catarrh six years and a most distressing cough, and my eyes were much swollen. Five bottles of B. B. B., thank God! cured me."

John M. Davis, Tyler, Texas, writes: "I was subject to number of years to spells of inflammatory rheumatism, which six bottles of B. B. B. thank heaven, has entirely cured. I have not felt the slightest pain since."

## Tax Collector's Appointments. First Round.

The undersigned will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and County taxes for the year 1889. Poll tax is delinquent the 1st day of December 1889. Other taxes delinquent the first day of January 1890. Those who wish to avoid being called on and paying the penalty fixed by law for failure to pay in time, must pay before the same becomes delinquent. It is my purpose to strictly adhere to the law governing collections, and no favors can, in justice to all, be shown any one.

Beat 1 Jacksonville, Tuesday Oct. 1st.  
Beat 8 Four Mile Spring, Wednesday Oct. 2nd.  
Beat 3 Weavers, Thursday Oct. 3rd.  
Beat 8 Green's School House, Friday Oct. 4th.  
Beat 10 Rabbit Town, Monday Oct. 7th.  
Beat 11 White Plains, Tuesday Oct. 8th.  
Beat 12 Davisville, Wednesday Oct. 9th.  
Beat 12 Choccolocco, Thursday Oct. 10th.  
Beat 17 DeArmanville, Friday Oct. 11th.  
Beat 2 Alexandria, Monday Oct. 14th.  
Beat 5 Polkville, Tuesday, Oct. 15th.  
Beat 14 Sulphur Springs, Wednesday Oct. 16th.  
Beat 4 Bynum's, Thursday Oct. 17th.  
Beat 4 Ganaway's School House, Friday Oct. 18th.  
Beat 18 Okatchie, Tuesday Oct. 22nd.  
Beat 6 Peeks Hill, Wednesday Oct. 23rd.  
Beat 6 Duke's Station, Thursday Oct. 24th.  
Beat 7 Hollingsworth's, Friday Oct. 25th.  
Beat 13 Oxford, Monday Oct. 28th.  
Beat 13 Oxanna, Tuesday Oct. 29th.  
Beat 15 Aniston, Wednesday Oct. 30th.  
Beat 9 Piedmont, Monday Nov. 4th.  
Beat 16 Ledge, Tuesday Nov. 5th.  
Tax payers are earnestly requested to attend my first appointments.  
D. Z. GOODLETT,  
Tax Collector.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 27th day of February 1889 in favor of M. S. Meek, and against A. C. Wheeling, L. T. Allen, W. C. Verrell and S. M. Smith, I will proceed to sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash within the legal hours of sale before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 14th day of October 1889, the following described property to-wit: Lot No. 2 and part of lot No. 3, in Block 12, Division 1 in the town of Oxanna, Calhoun county, Alabama, situated as follows to-wit: Beginning on the East of the Boulevard street at a point 50 feet South of 10th street and running thence South along the Boulevard street 94 feet and extending back East same width, two hundred feet to an alley as shown in T. A. Frierson's plat of said town together with the improvements thereon. Also one Mosler & Bahman's iron safe, weight 1,000 pounds, one sorrel mare mule about ten years old. Leveled upon as the property of L. T. Allen to satisfy said execution.  
L. P. CARPENTER, Sheriff.

## Sheriff Sale.

By virtue of two executions in my hands one from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, issued April 1st 1889 for \$325.00 and cost in favor of Woodstock Iron Co., and against Alex. Conn and T. A. Pelham. One from the City Court of Aniston for \$55.25 and cost in favor of J. D. Kirby against A. Conn and T. A. Pelham. I will proceed to sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 14th day of October 1889, the following described property to-wit: S½ of S½ Sec. 2, T. 15, R. 7, E½ of N½ Sec. 10, T. 15, R. 7, E½ of S½ Sec. 2, T. 15, R. 7. Also S½ of S½ Sec. 2, T. 15, R. 7, containing in all 317 acres more or less. Leveled upon as the property of T. A. Pelham to satisfy said executions. The above described land will be sold subject to two mortgages and one deed of trust, one in favor of Edinburg American Land Mortgage Co., for six hundred and seventy and 7/100; one in favor of Emily Currier for five hundred and fifty dollars. Also one deed of trust in favor of Bettie Pelham Neel for six hundred dollars.  
L. P. CARPENTER, Sheriff.

## TO OUR PATRONS.

Our subscribers will bear us out in the assertion that we have not unduly pushed them for subscription accounts during the last few years of poor crops and general depression. This course we have pursued at great inconvenience. We have often gone without the use of money due us, rather than push men who we thought needed it worse than we did. This year, however, the conditions are changed. The farmers have been blessed with abundant crops and will be prepared this year, if ever, to discharge the small debts due this office for subscriptions. In view of this fact we feel that we are entitled to insist on a full clearing of accounts this year and shall do so, and we now want our subscribers to be as kind to us as we have been to them. In carrying these accounts for them we have allowed thousands of dollars to accumulate in the hands of subscribers that we have worked hard for and fully earned, and this amount we feel that we can no longer withhold from our business. With this amount collected, we will have the means of making a much better paper. So, every subscriber on the books of the REPUBLICAN will be expected to settle his account this Fall, and no excuse will be taken. We shall in due season send out a collector and give all who do not settle in the meantime a fair chance to close their accounts. These accounts left over will be put out for collection. This we do not say by way of a threat, but in order that our subscribers may know exactly what to depend on, so that no one of them can have any reasonable right to complain if he finds his account put in suit before a magistrate here where the debt was contracted. We hope that it will not be necessary to resort to legal measures in a single case (for we desire to put no man to cost) but that each and every subscriber will cheerfully come forward and settle the old score and put down a dollar on the new without even waiting for the collector.

The money that we have earned on subscription by no means represents so much clear profit. We have had to pay cash all along for printers, for paper and for other things essential to run the business, and the accounts due on our books represent not so much a gain, as actual cash paid out and carried for subscribers from year to year, rather than press them when we thought them to be hard run.

So lay aside the amount you think you owe this office, so as to be able to hand it to the collector when he comes around, or, what is better, and which would please us most, send it or bring it to us at the office and thus save us the expense of collection.

The farmers ought specially to feel kindly to the REPUBLICAN and be glad of an opportunity to assist it, not in the way of charity, but simply by paying it its dues, for it has been their consistent friend in every emergency and has encouraged every movement having a tendency to benefit their interests.

We have never begged patronage on this score or asked any extra favors on account thereof. We have consulted our inclination in thus discharging a duty to a large and important part of our population and have been actuated by no hope of reward or expectation of profit. What we wish to convey is that the farmers may now repay the devotion of this paper to their interests, not by giving the paper anything, but by simply paying it an honest debt it has earned, this season in which Providence has so signally blessed them. This they ought to take a pleasure in doing. No man ought to want to pinch and embarrass, if not starve, his friend. We should dislike to believe that any single farmer in the county begrudged the REPUBLICAN the small sum he might owe it. We do not believe it. We believe, on the contrary, that our farm patrons will be glad to be able at last to do the paper a substantial service by paying up promptly this Fall whatever amounts each and every one may owe it. We speak more particularly to the farmers in this connection, because we have not so indulged subscribers in the towns where money circulates all the year round. In the towns we have kept up our collections and this, with the money we have run the paper with while indulging our readers in the country the past few years.

## WILKIE COLLINS.

The Great Novelist, Passes Away. London, Sept. 23.—Wilkie Collins, novelist, who has been seriously ill for some time, died to-day. (William Wilkie Collins was born in London, January, 1824. After arriving at age he was articled to a merchant, but soon gave up mercantile life for law. He practiced a while and then drifted into biography and novel writing. His fame as a novelist is world wide. His best known novels are "The New Magdalen," "Women in White," "No Name," "The Dead Secret," "The Queen of Hearts," and "Armadale." In 1873 he visited the United States, and delivered a series of lectures.)

## DEMANDS FOR SPACE NECESSITATE INCREASE OF ROOM.

Preparing for Good Roads and Walks Through the Grounds—Will Open at Night.

The directors of the Southern Exposition have taken steps to construct a gallery around the sides of the main hall, and the contract has already been let, the work to be completed by September 15th. This will add greatly to the space for exhibits, but judging from the number of applications which are being received there will be no vacant spots when the Exposition opens. A contract has also been made to enlarge the machinery hall by an addition of fifty feet to the building. These important improvements will greatly promote the success of the Exposition. The management has already ordered four large tents will be used as annex to the Exhibition hall, and space will be assigned in them to some special departments, the exhibits in which are of such a character that they may be kept in tents without danger. The manufacturers of these tents guarantee them to be absolutely waterproof, and the exhibits shown in them will be as safe from damage as those shown in the main building. The tents will be raised somewhat above the surface and will have good plank floors.

Arrangements will be made with an electric lighting company for the erection and operation of an electric light plant, and at night the buildings and grounds will be brilliantly lighted up, the company having agreed to put in several hundred incandescent lights. By this means the exposition management will be enabled to keep open house both day and night, which will give citizens whose business prevents attendance during the day an opportunity to spend an hour or two at the exposition after supper.

The management has ordered the grounds about the building, and inside the race track, to be plowed up just before the opening of the exposition, and sown in rye, which will be up by the time of the opening, and will cause the premises to present the appearance of a pretty well kept lawn.

In addition to this, the management will take special pains to have good roads and walks to all portions of the grounds, for which purpose a large quantity of cinders have been secured and the roadways to the stock and cattle pens will receive special attention. The walks will be raised and will be covered with gravel which will cause them to be firm and dry, no matter what the condition of the weather may be.

The rush for space is so great, particularly from other States, that the management fear our own State may, by delaying too long, be left out in the cold. One of the main purposes of the Exposition is to show to Eastern and Northwestern visitors the unparalleled resources of Alabama, and unless the towns and counties of the State are up and doing, they may find difficulty in securing space for exhibits. By prompt action, however, space can now be secured for the display of the agricultural, mineral and lumber wealth of our State. No such splendid opportunity may be again presented in many years to come. Applications for space for exhibits are now on file in the Exposition office from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kansas and other Northern States. If citizens of Alabama desire to show to the world the grand resources of this State they must act without delay. Premium lists enclosing blank applications for space can be had at your probate office or by addressing W. C. Bibb, Jr., Montgomery, Ala.

## Fair Play for Colored Folks.

The negro is a human being and is entitled to human treatment. He is a citizen, and entitled to the protection of the law in the enjoyment of his civil and political rights. Irresponsible and brutal parties are permitted to whip and maim negroes for idle threats or real or imaginary insults, we might as well shut up our court houses and turn the administration of affairs of the State into the hands of the lawless mob that has neither sense nor mercy to distinguish between right and wrong or between the innocent and the guilty.—Augusta Chronicle.

Tanner pays a high tribute to the influence of the Democratic press with the Republican administration. In conversation with a friend last week he said that "The Republic," a copperhead sheet published in St. Louis, was his bitter enemy, and being published at Noble's home, he (Noble) read it carefully and absorbed what it said. To this he attributed his fall."

At Ironston last Tuesday night two negroes were badly out and shot by another negro. They were engaged in a tug and the man who did the shooting and cutting made good his escape, but he will have to get out of the state or Sheriff Wood will have him behind the bars before another session of the Circuit Court.—Tallahassee Home.

## STRANGER THAN FICTION.

Romance of Real Life Outrivals Balzac or Zola. Courier Journal.

In spite of the cold shoulder which the critics and other disciples of the legitimate art are wont to turn to the excesses of the lively melodrama, the actualities of life are constantly furnishing even greater surprise and more daring flights of adventure than any to be found upon the stage of the second-rate theater.

This present year of grace, 1889, has been curiously fruitful of those romances in the real world of flesh and blood. What could be more startling and mysterious than the death of the crown prince of Austria. Nor Rhenish nor royal legend offers us anything stranger. The career of Mrs. Maybrick embraces all the elements of a blood and thunder novel. The California tragedy quite surpasses the limits usually set by the judicious playwright upon his imagination, for what should we think of an author who ventured to construct a plot, making any pretence to possibility, in which the leading characters were a senator of the United States, in justice of the supreme court of the United States, ex-chief justice of a state of the union, the heroine a scarlet woman, the underlying cause millions of money, the objective point murder, the denouement, the death of the hero, by and with the advice and consent of the government of the United States? Yet all these "absurdities" belong to the legal record of the Sharon-Terry case. And, as if to put a climax upon these dire dramas, and give us something to lighten the scene, yet not to fall below the line of the incredible, here comes Mr. Inspector Byrnes, with himself a kind of fate, and a veteran master of weird ceremony, with a story so simple, so monstrous and so complete as to tax our fancy, to say nothing about our unbelief, yet true to life, involving one of the foremost names in American history, and having for its chief personage a great grandson of that man, who more than all other men, after Washington, brought our constitutional system, with its administrative machinery, into being and gave us the government under which we now live.

Just eighty-five years after Alexander Hamilton fell before the pistol of Aaron Burr, to find in a few hours the life of the most famous natural son ever born in the world, Robert Ray Hamilton, his direct descendant appears hardly less conspicuous before the public, as the leading actor in a drama as fantastic and that ever disturbed the equanimity of a police court, or awakened the enthusiasm of an audience in the Bowery. It is a kind of satisfaction to know that this scene of an illustrious line, though he seems to be a gentleman, and a man of honor and courage, and in these latter regards, to carry within his bosom the soul of his great ancestor, who was not, himself, beyond the reach of woman's wiles. The incidents of the story brought to cover by the genius of Inspector Byrnes are now familiar to every one; the scenes in a sea side cottage, lifting the curtain upon the queerest of quarters, and a baby; the prison; the guilty wife; the faithful husband; the inevitable paramour; the equally inevitable old woman of the piece; the mystery; and then, presto! the revelation; the heroine, a prostitute out of the vilest of dives; the paramour, a poor pimp of no sense or spirit whatever; the baby bought of a midwife, and palmed off upon the unsuspecting duke after three preceding failures to materialize an heir; and finally a man, fully grown in his senses living a year or more with such people and surroundings yet all unconscious of the conspiracy first to cozen him into a will and then to murder him. Was there ever such a train of events following one upon another in such quick succession outside the brain of a Balzac or a Zola?

Just now the world looks dark enough to Mr. Hamilton, and there are those who think that he is done for. He must, himself, feel much after the manner of the gentleman who let the bird go. But he is very far from being ruined. Indeed, if he sees fit to profit by the lugubrious affair, and to turn it to account, he will find that his real fortune has just begun and that he is only in reality, injured to the extent that he is out of pocket. It is understood that, for all the money he has squandered upon his dearly-bought experience, he has still the greater part of his estate intact. If this be so he need fear nothing. Let him go abroad for a season, take a few lessons in the art of attitudinizing from the billowy English and the willowy French, make a pilgrimage to the holy land, and sigh out his disgust of himself and his late companions beneath the cedars of Lebanon, pick up a few scraps of arabesque in Algiers, and indite an occasional letter from the Nile, or even the beautiful, blue Danube, to a friend at home, tinged with sadness and touched with foreign verse, and then let him return to Murray Hill and pose as a man with a history. The doors may swing upon their hinges a little heavy at first. The fat old ladies may look askance and

pretend to be a little stiff, but the jolly dogs of 50 will slap him on the shoulder hopefully, and the duke's about Dolmanico's will regard him with admiring and wistful eyes, and the girls will smother him with their glances of sympathy and appreciation. He will be a hero, sure enough, and he can run for congress—though not as a reformer!—with considerable assurance!

"Oh, how doth beauty master the most strong?" sang Edmund Spenser; and, although it is not easy to understand how a man of education and breeding could have been mastered by beauty of the type which overcame Mr. Hamilton, people of middle age and worldly wisdom are like to remember in his behalf that love, which was borne with sore eyes, grows blinder as it grows older. In these matters one may not select for another. As long as men are men, and women have no motive for twining the silken coils of deception, not to mention the finer dainties of true love, about their eyes hearts and hands, they will find the means of doing so; for men are weak and vain in this, and women strong, and to the end of time the old story will go on with its iteration of the same lesson. It is only where men are brutal that women are helpless. On all other fields of thought and feeling the ground is fairly even, with a slight acidity—and one which no good man would deny her—on the woman's side.

Meanwhile, the plant of those who lament the decay of romance, is re-fueled by the current facts of our daily existence. There was never a time when there was so much of what we call romantic in the world that we live in. Human passion remains ever the same. But human affairs increase in complexity with the augmentation of population and wealth, making on every hand their vivid contrasts, whilst the modern seer of the detective bureau trolls off to the modern troubadour of journalism the story of Priam's woes and Hector's fate, and all the phantasmagoria of hate and greed, love and sorrow, which fills the crowded marts of this present time even as it filled the streets of Troy in days of old.

## Sheeting Too Light.

Montgomery Advertiser. It is not believed by any one that cotton bagging will be refused by the Liverpool Exchanges.

It was the only body protesting against the use of cotton bagging at the New Orleans convention, and it gave no good reason for its opposition which everybody knows is controlled entirely by self interest. This Exchange cannot hold out against the rest of the world and will not attempt it.

There is one danger that members of the Alliance will have to guard against. The letter from the Bremen Exchange to the New Orleans convention stated that all the foreign cotton men demand is that the staple be clad in some covering heavy enough to protect it thoroughly. This cotton sheeting will not do, and of course it will be rejected. The cotton bagging has been shown to give ample and sufficient protection, and the sheeting should not be used. Farmers should be careful and not use any very light covering, because it will not come up to requirements, and will cause trouble.

The jute trust and combine has been lately thwarted in its purpose to oppress and squeeze fortunes out of the farmer, and overtures have already been made to representative Alliance men to put down the price of jute to a reasonable figure, but such proposals have been properly spurned and the fight will be carried to a finish and will result in a complete annihilation and overthrow of the jute bagging. The stuff, after this crop, will have to be used for something else, because the bitter contest has already aroused such prejudice against it, that under any circumstances it can never be entirely removed. Jute for bagging is a thing of the past.

## THE T. & C.

Its Prospects—Looks Like the L. & N. Is After It.

ATLANTA, Sept. 22.—Having met Major Carlisle and Judge Richardson of Huntsville on the train from Fort Payne, they requested our correspondent to correct the recent report about the sale of the Tennessee and Coosa road. It is not true that the road was sold through Judge Richardson. Asked about the outlook of the road, Judge Richardson said: "The road is involved in serious litigation both in the circuit court at Gadsden and the United States court at Huntsville. I expect these to be settled soon, and when they are the road will be built immediately. I am now on my way to Gadsden in behalf of the road."

Major Carlisle said he did not know who it was that were buying up the claims against the road. It comes, however from Huntsville, through another source, that Nashville parties are furnishing the money to pay off the claims, and they are supposed to be in the interest of the Louisville and Nashville road.

## SOMETHING NOVEL.

A Marriage of a Couple Dressed in Cotton Bagging.

Here is something novel and romantic for the Alliance men.

The farmers of North Carolina are firm and inflexible in their fight against jute, as the following incident will give full evidence:

"A young gentleman, who is estimated to be worth from \$40,000 to \$50,000, was married to a charming North Carolina lady the other day. The bride was evidently as much in favor of Alliance methods as her husband, for she consented to be arrayed in a bridal costume fashioned out of the cotton bagging, and as to the groom, he was dressed in a wedding suit of the same material. This is a departure that can't be imitated by the jute people. It would require a particularly favored bride to look well in a jute tulle, to say nothing of the necessity of giving her a hydraulic squeeze to make the costume fit.

## Money in Farming.

The Albany News and Advertiser gives an interesting account of success on the farm in Calhoun county, Georgia.

Three years ago Mr. B. W. Davis was a commercial traveler for a large wholesale house. He was getting a good salary, but it occurred to him that he was not making money enough. Thereupon, he invested his surplus in a one-acre farm in Calhoun county, near Dougherty.

On his little farm Mr. Davis works one mule. He has this year cultivated thirty-five acres of cotton, from which he will gather from thirty to thirty-five bales. He has already ginned, packed and sold nineteen bales of cotton, the lightest of which weighed five hundred and two pounds, and the heaviest six hundred and thirty-four pounds.

In addition to this he had fifteen acres in corn, which will average twenty bushels to the acre. He will make fifty bushels of upland rice, and one hundred and fifty bushels of sweet potatoes.

Mr. Davis says he has not used a pound of commercial fertilizer on his place, nor has he bought any western meat or corn. His conclusion is that "farming beats drumming," and it certainly does where it is carried on with business intelligence and economy.—Atlanta Constitution.

## Masonic Honor.

A special from Andersonville says: Dr. Ford, of Macon, relates a queer story of the prison days in this place. The doctor on one occasion was in the stockade, where at that time about 5,000 Federal prisoners were confined, when one of the prisoners made him a Masonic signal of distress. As soon as he could get an opportunity he asked the man what he could do for him. The prisoner told him he wished to see his brother who was also in the prison and in a dying condition. After getting permission from captain Wirtz who was in charge of the prison, the doctor called on the sick prisoner and was told by him that when he died he would like to be buried with Masonic honors. The doctor did what he could for the sick man, getting him some clean clothes and something to eat better than the prison fare. After his death, which occurred a few days later, he collected as many Masons as he could find, repaired to the stockade, carrying with them white gloves and arms for seven of the Federal prisoners who were Masons. After providing them with clean clothes, the Masonic procession was formed, and marched out of the stockade and some considerable distance from it, where the grave was dug and the dead Federal prisoner was buried with Masonic honors according to his request. The doctor also stated that Captain Wirtz, who was a Mason, himself, sent no guard with the procession not even a musket. When the burial services were over they marched back to the stockade, where the Masonic prisoners handed back the gloves and arms and went into the prison.

## KILLED THEM BOTH.

A Young Man Kills His Wife and Mother-in-Law.

BELLE FORTNE, Pa., Sept. 22.—See-by Hopkins, a citizen of Phillipsburg, this county, aged about twenty-five years, today shot and killed both his wife and mother-in-law, and then tried to kill himself, but failed. Hopkins has engaged in numerous quarrels with his wife during the past two or three months. Two weeks ago he left home, returning yesterday.

They had another quarrel this morning, in course of which Hopkins pulled a revolver from his pocket and shot his wife dead. This occurred on the second floor of their home, and the frenzied man, after killing his wife, rushed to the third story where his mother-in-law was and shot her also, killing her instantly. Hopkins then left the house and went to a neighboring livery stable, where he attempted to kill himself by firing two shots at his head with his revolver, but neither of them did any damage beyond ploughing a couple of grooves in the top of his skull.

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Geneva Record: A little son of Mr. Jack Galloway, living about nine miles from town on the Columbia road, happened to the misfortune to come in contact with a ground rat, but he was not hurt. He succeeded in killing the snakehead at last. The little fellow was in town last Friday with foot and leg badly swollen, but doing very well.

## State News.

Mrs. Shivers, a widow lady who lives two miles west of Ozark, has the contract for carrying the Clayton mail. She rides the mail herself, making daily trips, a distance of forty miles.

During one night recently Mr. and Mrs. Levi Powell missed their infant which was sleeping with them, and upon examination it was found hanging between the footboard and rail of the bedstead, stone dead. It had probably worked its way down in its sleep, got fastened and died without alarming its sleeping parents.

A man by the name of Peebles, near Blue Springs, Barbour county, committed suicide recently by cutting his throat with his razor.

Troy Messenger: In a difficulty between Mr. Grant Watson and Professor C. R. McRae, about twelve miles from this city, the latter was struck on the back of the head with a handspike, and he is paralyzed from his neck down.

The steam gin of Mr. Oliver Hightower, near Brundridge, was burned last Sunday morning about 11 o'clock. There were about fifteen bales of unginned cotton and ten bales ginned and packed that were burned with the gin. Mr. Hightower had fitted up at considerable expense a splendid gin, with a fine engine and machinery, and the loss falls very heavily on him, having no insurance on it. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The Greenville Democrat says: Mrs. Knowles, an old lady, one hundred years old, was burned to death at Forest Home, Butler county, last Saturday. She was living with her daughter, Mrs. Davis and was perfectly helpless. She was lying on the bed smoking her pipe, when the bed clothing took fire. There was no one in the house at the time, and as she was too infirm to leave the bed, she was literally roasted. Mrs. Davis discovered the bed on fire and extinguished it by throwing a few buckets of water. The aged lady only lived about a minute after the fire was put out.

Information is wanted concerning the whereabouts of Robt. C. Gasque. When last heard from, some fifteen years ago, he was living near Newburg, Lawrence county, Alabama. Any information concerning him or his family will be thankfully received by his brother, John M. Gasque, at Fort Payne, Ala.

W. A. Martin, a prominent merchant and business man of Girard, has completely gone under. He was a very progressive man, and some months ago he engaged in a number of enterprises. He started a knitting mill, a planing mill and a wagon factory, with a flourish and all at one time. He also engaged in the erection of two handsome brick stores, and all the buildings were about complete, when a couple of days ago he rushed into the street, threw up his hands and shouted: "I am broke and crazy at the same time." The hands were all discharged, and Martin is now completely deranged. As far as is known he is not worth a dollar. He spent every cent he had on the works, which will now probably go to ruin. Several Columbus merchants are in the soup by the failure, as many of them were largely interested in the new concerns in the matter of lending money to complete the buildings. Martin is the man who has been trying to break up the Peabody school district in the State court, and, as already announced, he says he is done with the business.



SEPTEMBER 28, 1889.

The Commissioners Court of this county cannot issue bonds to raise money for McAdaminized roads, as the Ansonian Times wants them to, without legislative permission. The duty of the court at present is to administer properly the present road law of the county and judiciously expend the \$12,000 or \$15,000 a year that will be raised under the law. Let us have first a good survey of the public roads, with profiles showing grades, &c., as, also the best routes for roads, so as to avoid high hills. When we have worked awhile under the present law and thus gotten made in the way of capitalizing the county roads, the county meeting getting out of debt, the Legislature will grant an act authorizing the issue of bonds and Calhoun will have her fine roads.

order out gratuitously by the money order office of the Washington post-office in twelve months. Besides whole libraries of public documents are carried free for Congressmen by their Uncle Samuel and their franking privilege. They can also get a document sent out on a public document to his constituent free of charge, if he wants to write him a letter he is compelled to pay the regular charge just as any other citizen. Years ago he could send out letters free. Now he is allowed \$125 per annum for stamps and stationery instead.

The British cabinet now numbers 100 members. It will be an embarrassment of some of our statesmen to catch up with the mother country in this matter. The next move in this direction will probably be to make the Pension Bureau a separate

## A Convention to be Held During the

That hacking cough can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. Sold by  
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A nice line of Cigars, Cigarettes and Smoking Tobacco Always







## DINK BUCKALEW.

The Unique Chambers County Character, Resting Quietly.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Sept. 22.—The Enquirer this morning publishes the following:

A leading citizen of Chambers county, Ala., was in Columbus yesterday, and brought with him some news of Dink Buckalew.

This noted character, whose career was so stormy a few months ago, is now resting quietly on his farm in Chambers county.

Dink Buckalew has attained a national reputation as a desperado, but he is now as docile as a lamb.

No man has ever accused Dink of being a fool or a coward. He stays at home closely, and is quite harmless, until his rights, either real or fancied, are infringed upon. Then look out for gore, and steer clear of Dink. He is a holy terror when he starts out on the war path, and the prudent man gives him a wide berth.

Dink is something of a good financier. He owns 1000 acres of land and a grist mill, and has no trouble in earning a living. An example of Dink's financial ability and shrewdness is here furnished.

Last spring Dink set the Alabama authorities at defiance, and for a month or more the war was spirited, with Alabama on one side and Dink Buckalew on the other. For a time it looked like Dink intended to put the State on the defensive. But finally, after shooting two or three Birmingham detectives, he showed signs of weakening, and the flag of truce was hoisted and white-winged peace again settled over our proud sister State. Dink was tried in the circuit court of Chambers county for shooting the detectives. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 or serve a term in the penitentiary. This set Dink a thinking. After a while he told the judge he would go to prison. This surprised everybody, as Dink had plenty of property, and could easily have paid the fine. But Dink had a scheme, and it worked. After staying in prison for about a week, Dink bought his time from the contractor, making by the operation, it is said, \$200 or \$300, and then returned to his home in Chambers a free man.

Since then little has been heard of Dink Buckalew. The Chambers county gentleman, with whom the reporter talked about Dink yesterday, says he passed by his farm a few days ago. The following notice was posted in a conspicuous place at the entrance to Dink's domain: "Who all who pass over this line, hunting, fishing, cutting timber, lighting, fire wood, hunting bee trees or let him beware."

If the terms of this notice are violated, it is likely that another war cloud will rise up in Chambers county and spread out over Alabama.

## A CROWD OF NEGROES FIRE

Into a Passenger Coach on the A. & C.

On Saturday night as the 12 o'clock train came in from Gadsden a crowd of drunken negroes got off at Duke's. They were very drunk and boisterous and about half of them sat with their pistols in their hands, while en route to Duke's. It would have been madness for Conductor Ragan to try to put that number of negroes off the train by himself, but when one fellow, more boisterous and insulting than the rest, shot off his lip a little too much, Mr. Ragan promptly floored him with something conveniently at hand. This quieted them down for a while, but when they got off at Duke's and just as the train was pulling off they fired into the passenger coach and came very near hitting several Anniston gentlemen on the train. The glass was smashed by bullets and every one in the car thought some one had been shot, but fortunately the balls passed by and hurt no one.

Mr. Ragan promptly stopped the train and returned the fire, but whether he hit any one or not is not known. There were four or five of the armed drunk negroes on the car still when conductor Ragan slowed up and they seemed to feel outraged that their companions of a few seconds before had endangered their lives by firing at them, so they jumped off the train too and fired fifteen or twenty shots at the fleeing gang who had so wantonly and recklessly endangered the lives of an entire train load of people. The railroad and civil authorities have been bothered with this desperate class of negroes out on this line for some time, but their conduct was never so outrageous as on Saturday night. Steps will be taken to apprehend the guilty parties, and if caught they will be punished to the extent of the law.—Anniston News.

## ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The south bound A. & C. train from Gadsden had a rugged experience Saturday night which came near ending in swelling the population of the better land by the addition of several fine young men of Anniston. There were fourteen negroes aboard, twelve of whom were on their way to Keyburg, and two for the station side of that place. During the trip trouble arose between some of the negroes over a couple of the women they had with them. Conductor Ragan attempted to check the disturbance when one of the negroes drew a pistol on him. Ragan stepped back a few feet and procuring a club advanced again and knocked the negro to the floor of the coach. Before any further demonstration was made the train had reached Keyburg and the twelve negroes got off. As the train started they began fir-

ing at it and several of the balls passed through the coaches. Conductor Ragan returned the fire and one of the negroes was shot in the knee.—Anniston Press.

## TROUBLE NEAR EAST POINT.

The Negroes and the Soldiers Are Having It.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 22.—There is a feud between the negroes living east of the city and the regular army soldiers at Fort McPherson, which is assuming a serious aspect. Some days ago the soldiers on their way to the barracks from Atlanta, where they had been looking upon the wine cup when it was red hot, ran against a party of negroes and a fight with them was the result. The matter was hushed up. A few days later some of the soldiers met one of the same crowd of negroes and hustled him off into the woods. Rumors reached the city that the negro had been lynched. The officers investigated it but could find no trace of the lynching, so they supposed the negro had only been whipped. For several days things were quiet, but last night an attempt was made to kill a soldier, which stirred things up again. A soldier, named Jim Morgan, who enlisted from Georgia six months ago, was returning to the barracks last night, from a visit to relatives in the country, at dusk, and when about a mile from the barracks a big negro sprang before him and called him out. "What should I halt for," asked the soldier. "For this," and the negro shot at him. The soldier pulled his pistol and several shots were fired. Morgan was shot in the hand, but the negro ran and it is not known whether he was hit. The scene of shooting was near East Point where the negroes were whipped not long ago, and as both negroes and soldiers are very mad, serious trouble is expected.

## HER HEALTH WAS RUINED.

Her Life Was One of Pain, But She is Now Well.

Mrs. Alexander Vaughn, wife of one of the most prominent and extensively known merchants of Prescott, Ark., writes the following letter under date of April 22, 1899:

"I owe the preservation of my life under Providence to Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) For four years my health was wretched, ruined—my life, a life of constant pain and misery and torture. Food soured on my stomach, and what I ate today I would vomit tomorrow. My sleep at night was broken with the most horrible visions in dreams, so much so, that I could not bear to be left alone; chronic diarrhoea, a painful cough that threatened me with consumption; my feet and ankles were twisted out of all proportion, and my limbs swelled more or less. I could not walk except on a level floor, and then with difficulty, and for a while could not get in and out of bed without assistance.

The pressure of a finger on my body would leave its impression, and in short I thought I had dropped; in addition to my other afflictions. Two doctors treated me faithfully during these four years but did me no good—the medicines they gave me were as useless as stagnant water. My friends thought I would die, suffering as I was with a combination of such diseases.

In 1897 I discontinued the use of the medicines I had been heretofore taking and began to take Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) Five bottles of this truly wonderful medicine was what worked the miracle of my complete and permanent recovery."

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

## A WIFE MURDERER.

Killed for Allowing a Man to Kiss Her.

CULPEPPER, Va., Sept. 23.—A murder occurred Saturday night on the farm of Sam Jones about four or five miles from this place. It seems some negroes were having a Saturday night "snake walk" at the house of James Fitzgerald. During the evening one of the negroes present kissed the wife of Fitzgerald, whereupon the latter seized his gun and fired at his wife, the whole charge striking her in the side making a dreadful wound. She fell and expired in 15 minutes. After committing the deed Fitzgerald coolly walked up stairs and went to bed. He was arrested and is now in jail here.

## PATENTS.

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Will practice in all the courts both State and Federal, and in Calhoun and adjoining counties.

## Sheriff Sale.

By virtue of three executions issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on June 1st 1899, two in favor of State of Alabama for \$16.00 and against J. M. Hays, and one in favor of Knoxville City Mills et al. for \$25.00 and against J. M. Hays. Also one issued from the City Court of Anniston on 15th of June 1899 in favor of Kelly & Smith for \$194.10 and cost against J. M. Hays. I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash at public outcry before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alabama, within the legal hours of sale on Monday the 14th Oct. 1899, the following described property to-wit: Blocks Nos 8 and 9 in SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 18, T. 16, R. 8, containing 6 acres, bounded north by Baxter street, east by front street, south by Division street and west by Constantine avenue. Also lot No. 7 in block 4 first division, beginning 180 feet south of 4th street on east side of Commerce avenue; thence along Commerce avenue 27 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet front and extending back east same width 125 feet to an alley. Lot No. 11, Block 5, first division beginning 90 feet north of 14th street on east of Commerce avenue; thence north along said avenue 30 feet front extending back east same width 225 feet to an alley, all in the town of Oxanna, Calhoun county, Alabama. Also two acres in the town of Oxford, Ala., bounded north by Smart's land, east by Hall's place, south by Mrs. Beal's, west by street running north and south, in Sec. 10, T. 16, R. 8, upon which John Brevton resides. Also the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , and NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. 26, T. 16, and R. 7. Also 20 acres on west side of R. T. 7, known as the McCulloch's 20 acres. Levied upon as the property of J. M. Hays to satisfy said executions. This September 11th 1899. L. P. CARPENTER, Sheriff.

## Lower Prices

AND

Increased Attractions

FOR

CLOSE BUYERS

AT

RANDALL'S.

Look at these Samples.

Rose jars, 75 cents to \$2.

Pot Pourri, or Japan rose leaves, to fill rose jars, only 65cts per box.

Brass crumb trays and scrapers only \$1.

Maumy Lemon squeezers, best in the world, reduced to \$1.50 per doz.

The best spectacles in town for \$1.

Good steel nose glasses for 50cts.

Solid gold spectacles and nose glasses for \$5.

Big stock of jewelry at all prices, cheapest to best.

A fine stock of table and pocket cutlery at lowest prices.

Waterbury Watches \$2.50.

Swiss Watches \$10.

American Watches \$10.

Gold filled Watches, ladies' and gents', \$15.

Nickel Clocks \$1.25.

Nickel alarm Clock \$1.50.

One Day Walnut Strike Clocks \$3.00.

Eight Day Walnut Strike Clocks \$4.00.

Silver Plated Teaspoons per set 60 cents.

Silver Plated Tablespoons per set \$1.25.

Silver Plated Forks per set \$1.25.

Tea Cups and Saucers per set 20 cents.

Tumblers per set 20 cents.

Goblets per set 25 cents.

Bowls and Pitchers 75 cents.

Handsomely decorated China cups and saucers \$1.00 per set.

Fancy banded and colored tumblers very stylish, one dozen in a box, from \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Jelly glasses and Mason's fruit jars at bottom prices.

Decorated dinner sets from \$15 to \$30.

Decorated tea sets from \$4 to \$8.

Decorated chamber sets from \$4.50 to \$24.

For most light with least oil, use the Rochester Triple Burner. Old lamps fitted with these burners for 75 cents.

A big stock of library and hall lamps, very handsome, at from \$2.50 to \$15.

Glass stand lamps from 20 cents to \$1.50.

The Rochester lamp is the best and the best is next. Big stock of both at New York prices.

Five gallon oil cans filled with best oil for \$2.

The best and safest kitchen lamp for 50 cents.

Scalloped top chimneys all sizes 5c. each.

The Ross Patent Refrigerator is the only guaranteed dry cold air refrigerator manufactured. If you want the best at the lowest price, don't fail to examine the "Ross" before buying.

A few 4qt. ice cream freezers, Gooch's Peerless, for \$3 each. Your last chance to get a freezer of this kind at the price.

A big stock of J. & G. Meakin's Transome China, my own importation, cheaper than ever before offered in this latitude.

New Goods received daily.

Country dealers supplied at wholesale prices.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by first-class workmen and satisfaction guaranteed by

R. O. RANDALL.

GADSDEN, ALA.

July 23-99

B. G. McCLELEN,

County - - - Surveyor

J. J. SKELTON,  
DEALER IN  
FURNITURE, STOVES  
AND  
UNDERTAKER'S  
GOODS,  
Jacksonville, Alabama.

Furniture and Stoves sold on installment plan.

JNO. D. HAMMOND. PETER L. HAMMOND. O. S. CROOK

HAMMOND & CROOK.  
STILL TO THE FRONT!!!  
Having added to our general line of Goods a large stock of

Clothing, Dress Goods, Notions,

and many Specialties, we defy competition in prices.

Our friends are specially requested to call and examine prices. "A dime saved is a dime made."

Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Hardware,

NEW ORLEANS SUGARS AND SYRUPS, BEST RIO COFFEES,

Roasted and Green, OOLONG and IMPERIAL TEAS,

CALIFORNIA FRUITS & VEGETABLES, BACON

LARD, HAMS & BEEF, PICKLES, CHOW

CHOW AND SAUCES.

FLOUR, MEAL & BRAN.

Call and see us, and we will please you in prices and what we have not on hand will order at once. Our motto, "short profits and quick sales."

STRICTLY FOR CASH,

and intend keeping everything in the Family Grocery line.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

We tender thanks to friends for past favors and solicit a further trial.

sept29-99 HAMMOND & CROOK.

Crisp Comments

—ON—

Current Questions.

From the tenor of the clothing Advertisements one reads now-a-days one would imagine—if one didn't know the exact reverse was the case—that

"Clothiers" and "Philanthropists"

had become synonymous terms.

They tell you they are selling \$25.00 suits for \$12.50,

\$20.00 suits for \$10.00, \$15.00 suits for \$7.50—or some relative cuts from original prices. Something wrong SURE. Either their original prices were exorbitantly high, or their sophistical statements pay but scant tribute to the peoples' intelligence. Don't like such a state of things—NOT BECAUSE IT HURTS OUR BUSINESS—on the contrary—thinking people all come here and buy—but because it shows a lack of confidence between BUYER and SELLER—it shows a tendency to do business on the wild western plan—wrong—it's wrong. Take the people into your confidence—tell them naked self-evident truths, and "our Dukedom to a penny," you'll find it best in the long run. When "The Famous" advertises a \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00 or \$20.00 suit, you can rely on it that it is worth every Dollar we sell them for. Should you or "your folks" think to the contrary don't hesitate to send them back to our Establishment where your purchase money awaits you without questioning, providing they are not soiled.

THE FAMOUS

One Price House,

Noble and Tenth Streets,

Anniston, Ala.

Jas. S. Kelly

Notary Public and Ex-Officio

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

At Oxford, Ala.

Courts 2nd Saturday in each month

Cheap Money.

As correspondent of the Loan Co., of Alabama, I can offer money on improved farms at reduced rates.

H. L. STEVENSON.

July 14-99

ELLIS & STEVENSON

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

Our JOB DEPARTMENT

IS COMPLETE.

We are prepared to do all kinds of job work on short notice and at low prices. Give us a call, and be convinced.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

With its increasing years it recognizes its increased responsibility to patrons, and the present year will be more bright and newsy.

All and much more will find a place in its columns. Its aim will be to please its readers.

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Subscription, - \$1 PER ANNUM.

## CROW BROS'.

LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF

READY MADE CLOTHING

Has arrived. For beauty, quality and price it cannot be excelled in the State. Now is the time to get a good selection before the stock is broken. We also have

FINE HATS AND SHOES

to go with each suit at prices that will insure a sale. If you will only call and examine we can save you money, and money saved is money made. Our stock of Dry Goods and Notions is full and at prices you cannot complain of. In our Grocery line we will find Canned Hams and Shoulders, Dried Beef, Bulk Meat New Orleans Syrup, Sorghum, Granulated Sugar, V. C. Sugar, Green and Parched Coffee, Tea, Cheese, Crackers, Salmon, Oysters, Canned Fruits, Extracts, Candies, Tobaccos, Snuff, Cigars, Seed Barley, Clover.

BAGGING AND TIES.

We will pay the highest market price for Cotton. Give us a call.

CROW BROS.

NOTICE!

Commencing to-day, Aug. 1,

10 PER CENT OFF

On all Sales of our Summer's Stock of

SHOES.

T. A. HALL & SON,

Anniston, Ala.

STEVENSON, MARTIN & GRANT,

Real Estate Brokers,

Jacksonville, - - - - Alabama.

Real Estate bought and sold on commission, rents collected &c. Property placed in our hands for sale will be advertised for sale without cost to land owner.

No Sale-No Charge.

Jacksonville real estate and farm and mineral land along the line of Jacksonville & Anniston Railroad specially solicited.

Livery and sale Stable,

MARTIN & WILKERSON, Proprietors,

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Elegant vehicles. Good horses; careful drivers. Horses and Mules bought and sold. Stock boarded at reasonable rates. Prices in keeping with the stringency of the times.

THE

Jacksonville Republican

—THE—

OLD DEMOCRATIC ORGAN

—OF—

Calhoun County, Alabama.

—IN ITS—

FIFTY-FIRST YEAR.

SUBSCRIPTION, - \$1 PER ANNUM.

With its increasing years it recognizes its increased responsibility to patrons, and the present year will be more bright and newsy.

All and much more will find a place in its columns. Its aim will be to please its readers.

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